TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 16-18 (61-64). Tomorrow (probable). Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Yesterday's temp. 20-16 (68-61). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 22-15 (72-59). Tomorrow (est.). Yesterday's temp. 23-15 (73-59). MADRID: Slight. ROME: Fair. Temp. 23-12 (73-54). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 23-24 (73-75). Yesterday's temp. 27-21 (81-70).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 15 S. Belgium 20 B.Fr. Denmark 2.50 D.Kr. Eire 16 P. Finland 2.50 F.M. France 2.50 F. Germany 1.50 D.M. Great Britain 15 P. Greece 32 Drs. India 5 Rs. Iran 31 Rials. Italy 700 Lire. Israel 3.50 I.P. Lebanon 4.50 L.P. Luxembourg 20 L.Fr. Morocco 1.50 Dir. Netherlands 2.50 Fl. Norway 3 N.Kr. Portugal 12 Esc. Spain 20 Ptas. Sweden 2.50 S.Kr. Switzerland 1.50 S.Fr. Turkey 7 T.L. U.S. Military (Eur.) 60 c. Yugoslavia 9 D.

No. 28,766 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1975 Established 1887

Craft Linked, Crews Meet

Cabinet Falls In Portugal

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 17 (NYT).—Portugal's increasingly isolated military rulers cast about today for an effective government following the final collapse of the coalition Cabinet this morning.

The resignation of the second of the coalition's two moderate components and the subsequent decision to form a new Cabinet threw the country into a state of division and anxiety that was unprecedented since the start of the revolution in April 1974.

The Popular Democratic party, following the example of the Socialists a week ago, withdrew its two ministers and its two deputy ministers. Two independents, José da Silva Lopes, minister of foreign trade, and Antonio de Almeida Santos, minister of overseas relations, also deserted. The minister of industry, Joao Cravinho, and the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Jorge Sampaio, were preparing to do the same.

A nervous-sounding High Council of the Revolution, "aware of the delicacy of the present situation," appealed for calm and civic spirit as Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, himself contested by fellow officers, sought to form a nonparty government with military men and civilian technicians.

Such a government will have to rule against two parties that represent a combined electoral strength of 64 per cent, according to the voting in April for a Constituent Assembly.

"When the parties that constitute the democratic majority of the country are forced to leave the government, the government separates itself from the people," the Popular Democrats warned.

Constantly invoking the only formal expression of popular will that Portugal has had since the revolution, the two parties broke with the armed forces essentially because they felt that democratic socialism based on representative government was being destroyed by a combined effort of the Communist party, extreme left groups and radical officers bent on establishing a kind of popular dictatorship under military direction.

Scene at Palace

To the moderates nothing typified this menace so dramatically as the scene last night in front of Sao Bento Palace, the seat of the Constituent Assembly. Several thousand workers gathered to shout, "Long live dictatorship of the proletariat," while soldiers from military units strongly infiltrated by the extreme left drew up tanks in support.

Many of the deputies saw the assembly's days numbered. Attacked by the Communists and many officers as a hindrance to the revolution, the assembly seemed to have been further undermined by the announcement last week of a military plan to establish a power structure based on popular assemblies and workers' commissions whose leaders would be chosen and decisions taken on a show of hands. This appeared to the moderates to run counter to the assembly's task of making a constitution for a system of representative government based on the secret ballot.

"The systematic denigration"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

EEC Links Aid to Lisbon To Freedoms

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, July 17 (IHT).—The European Council, made up of the chiefs of government of the nine nations of the European Economic Community declared today that it would grant economic aid to Portugal only if that country remained a "pluralistic democracy."

Coming just hours after the disintegration of the Portuguese government, the EEC statement made it clear that the other nations of Western Europe did not look favorably on developments in Portugal. The whole question of the $840 million that was to be granted by the EEC to Lisbon appeared thrown into doubt.

Britain's Foreign Minister, James Callaghan, summed up the council's mood when he said: "We are not in the business of financing dictatorships."

This first working meeting of the European Council also sketched out a calendar for coming meetings with producers of oil and other raw materials. This calendar calls for a resumption of the Paris preparatory meeting between producers and consumers in September, following the special United Nations session on raw materials Sept. 2-12.

The collapse of the government in Lisbon served to put an end to earlier quarrels here over whether to aid Portugal's faltering economy. Council president Aldo Moro of Italy said that Western Europe's democratic traditions demanded that certain values be respected.

"We want closer economic and financial relationships with Portugal," he said. "But these are based on the supposition that normal democratic structures exist."

The council indicated that the EEC still was ready to meet the Portuguese on Tuesday as planned to discuss the aid. But it seemed clear that the EEC would be demanding assurances.

Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, said: "If it is not an elected democratic, pluralistic system based on parties and free expression, as far as aid is concerned, no dice."

The aid, which has been under discussion for several months and which was to begin next year and run for three years, would have been by far the largest sum of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International

TOGETHER IN SOYUZ—U.S. and Soviet spacemen in the Soviet craft as men of two nations met in space for the first time. From left, cosmonauts Valeri Kubasov and Alexei Leonov, astronauts Thomas Stafford and Donald Slayton.

2 Commanders Hug Each Other

HOUSTON, July 17 (AP).—The U.S. Apollo and Soviet Soyuz spaceships linked up in orbit today. Three hours later the commanders of the two ships shook hands and hugged each other in a connecting tunnel between the two craft.

"I'm very happy to see you," Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford said as he grasped the hand of Col. Alexei Leonov after a hatch was opened between the tunnel and the Soyuz craft.

Col. Leonov then reached over and embraced Gen. Stafford with the traditional Russian bear-hug greeting.

The long-awaited meeting of the two commanders occurred after the spacemen had received a scare when they detected a burning odor in the tunnel shortly after the link-up.

Odor Is Traced

The odor was traced to an experiment furnace and quickly dissipated, permitting the mission to continue.

Following the greeting between the two commanders, Col. Leonov shook hands with astronaut Donald Slayton. The other Soviet spaceman, Valeri Kubasov, joined in the welcoming ceremony, and then the two astronauts moved through the hatch into the Soyuz.

The other astronaut, Vance Brand, remained in the Apollo.

The spacemen exchanged flags, with Gen. Stafford giving Col. Leonov fire banners packaged in a cloth bag. The Russians handed over a United Nations flag, which the astronauts will take back with them.

In a formal reply to the exchange, Gen. Stafford said: "May our joint work in space serve for the benefit of all persons in all countries on earth."

Ford, Brezhnev

Almost immediately, the spacemen received radioed greetings from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and President Ford.

Mr. Brezhnev congratulated them on behalf of the Soviet people and said they had completed "a significant event . . . the whole world with great attention and delight is observing your responsible work."

"Outer space has become an arena of international cooperation," Mr. Brezhnev said. "The relaxation of tension and positive changes in Soviet-American relations have created conditions for the first international space flight."

"New opportunities are opening up for an extensive fruitful development of scientific ties between the countries and peoples in the interests of peace and the progress of the whole of mankind," Mr. Brezhnev said.

Mr. Ford called the docking a "momentous event, a very great achievement, not only for the five of you but also for the thousands of Soviet and American scientists who have worked together for five years to make this joint flight possible."

The President said, "I'm confident that the day is not far off when space missions made possible by this day's events will be more or less commonplace."

Mr. Ford's message, as well as Mr. Brezhnev's was heard by the Soviet television audience.

Apollo and Soyuz executed the first link-up of a U.S. and Soviet spaceship at 1609 GMT about 140 miles over Spain, six minutes earlier than scheduled. The link-up prompted an outburst of enthusiasm from Gen. Stafford. "We have succeded!" he said.

Col. Leonov congratulated him: "Well done, Tom it was a good show. We are looking forward to having you, to inviting you," he said.

Gen Stafford had controlled Apollo through five critical engine firings during the morning that brought the U.S. craft within a few feet of Soyuz.

He then delicately guided Apollo until the docking mechanisms of the two spacecraft touched and then latched.

The enthusiasm turned to caution when the crew reported what Gen. Stafford described as a "weird" smell

He said at first that it smelled like cordite, an ingredient of gunpowder. Later he said it smelled like "burnt glue."

Gen. Stafford said they first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Timetable

Here is the timetable for today's Apollo-Soyuz activities. All times are in GMT.

0352—Second crew transfer of mission. Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov and astronaut Vance Brand pass each other in docking module as they change spacecraft.

1506—Third transfer. Astronaut Thomas Stafford and Col. Leonov both transfer from Apollo to Soyuz.

1629—Fourth transfer. Mr. Brand and cosmonaut Valeri Kubasov both move from Soyuz to Apollo.

1730—Televised news conference from space

1906—Farewell ceremonies. Astronauts and cosmonauts exchange personal gifts and Gen. Stafford returns to Apollo. Mr. Kubasov returns to Soyuz passing astronaut Donald Slayton in the docking module.

Says Cairo Delays Accord

Israel Ties Talks to Buffer Force

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 17 (NYT).—The future of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations toward a new Sinai accord now hinges on whether a way can be found to extend the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai buffer zone, senior Israeli officials said today.

At the very least, the officials added, the Egyptian refusal to renew the force's expiring mandate will prolong the already protracted negotiations toward a new agreement. Israel will also insist on detailed clarification of the fine points of any new agreement, including future arrangements for renewing the mandate, as a result of the Egyptian decision, the officials said.

Nothing Can Move

"The Egyptian move effectively froze the negotiations in place," an Israeli policy-maker said today. "They are still on track, but nothing can move until the UNEF issue is settled."

The future status of the 4,100-man force is expected to be resolved Monday when the UN Security Council is scheduled to meet to discuss the Egyptian move. The current UNEF mandate expires next Thursday. Intensive diplomatic consultations are expected to precede the meeting among the big powers and the parties involved.

Israel is working on the assumption that the United States will attempt to find some compromise formula under which Egypt will accept the continued presence of the United Nations force in the buffer zone without formally approving it.

[In Washington, Israel today offered new proposals for an interim peace agreement in the Middle East amid signs that negotiations might be heading toward a climax, Reuters reported.

[Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, who conferred with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for 90 minutes, declined to give details about the proposals, which he described as new elements.

[United Press International reported, however, that the State Department said after the meeting that "progress continues to be made."]

Israeli Concern

The Israeli concern, however, is that Egypt may seize upon Monday's meeting as an opportunity to press for a long-sought revision of the wording of the Security Council Resolution 242, which is still the formal basis for the Middle East negotiating efforts.

Passed on Nov. 22, 1967, the resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, an end to the state of belligerency and recognition of the territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area. It also calls for a just solution to the refugee problem, without specifically mentioning the Palestinians.

Egypt and the other Arab states have pushed for some time for a revision of the resolution that would specify Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and include recognition of the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Israel has consistently balked at any change in the wording and warned that it would pull out of all Middle East negotiations if the resolution is amended in favor of the Arab views.

Similarly, Israeli officials said today that they see no practical way in which the talks on a new Sinai accord could continue if the United Nations force is actually withdrawn. "We are in a situation now where the future of a new accord depends on the willingness of Egypt to fulfill the terms of the existing agreement," an Israeli diplomat observed.

Most officials and Western diplomats here doubt that Egypt really wants the United Nations force expelled from the Sinai.

2,000 Mark Mao Feat With Yangtze Swim

PEKING, July 17 (Reuters).—More than 2,000 Chinese yesterday plunged into the Yangtze River near the city of Wuhan to mark the anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's swim down the river in 1966 at the age of 72, the People's Daily reported today.

The newspaper said that 200 Little Red Guards—children aged between 7 and 12—took part in the swim.

Conducted by U.S. Medical School, Army

Hundreds Took LSD in 1950s Tests

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).—The University of Maryland medical school and the Army tested LSD on hundreds of civilians and soldiers, including some who did not know they were being given the drug, in experiments during the late 1950s, according to civilian researchers in the program.

The experiments were conducted under a contract between the Army's chemical center, now known as the Edgewood Arsenal, in northeastern Maryland, and the medical school's Psychiatric Institute in Baltimore. The researchers said LSD and even more powerful hallucinogens were tested on persons at both places.

In addition to testing the drug on knowing volunteers in laboratory settings, Army experimenters gave LSD to at least one group of five to 10 soldiers at Edgewood without their knowledge.

Several university researchers criticized this practice, the program's former chief researcher said yesterday, but the program continued until at least 1959. Dr. Gerald Klee, now a psychiatrist in private practice in Baltimore, said the Army also tested LSD at its Aberdeen equipment-testing facility in Maryland. LSD was given to soldiers there, Dr. Klee said, to determine their ability to handle complex equipment while under its influence.

The purpose of the testing, Dr. Klee said, was to determine LSD's effectiveness as an offensive weapon in wartime. He said he was told several times by the Army's senior civilian official in charge of the project that the hallucinogens were being tested for use on "foreign individuals and populations."

Dr. Walter Weintraub, another member of the medical school research group, said yesterday that while the purpose of the research was not explained to the group formally, "my understanding was that they were interested in developing a chemical weapon to disorganize an enemy but not cause permanent damage or death."

An Army spokesman declined to talk about the programs, saying only that reports on them were still classified.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd Fellenz, who was in command of the Edgewood base between 1956 and 1959, said in an interview from his home in St. Petersburg, Fla., this week that he had no specific rec-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Russia Increased Oil Price To Eastern Europe by 120%

BRUSSELS, July 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union increased the price of the oil it exported to its East European allies by 120 to 150 per cent last year, according to information received in recent weeks by West European governments. The new prices, however, were still lower than those paid in the West.

Officials say that the increase appears to be straining the economies of Moscow's Communist customers. They said that such countries as Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are not as well equipped as the Western oil importers to absorb the shock of the increased fuel costs.

"The Russians are acting like good capitalists," a diplomat observed. "They have bumped up their oil prices to take advantage of world market conditions. However, so far as charges to their allies are concerned, they have kept their prices below those of the Arab and other oil-producing countries."

Moscow's price to the other members of Comecon, the East European economic bloc, was said to be averaging between $7.20 and $7.50 a barrel.

The prevailing price of crude oil in the non-Communist world ranges between $10 and $10.50 a barrel without transportation costs. These costs are considerably higher than those in Eastern Europe because of the shorter distances there and an extensive pipeline system.

Informants say that Soviet oil production totaled nearly 3.28 billion barrels in 1974, 7 per cent more than the 1973 output and only 35.6 million barrels less than the United States.

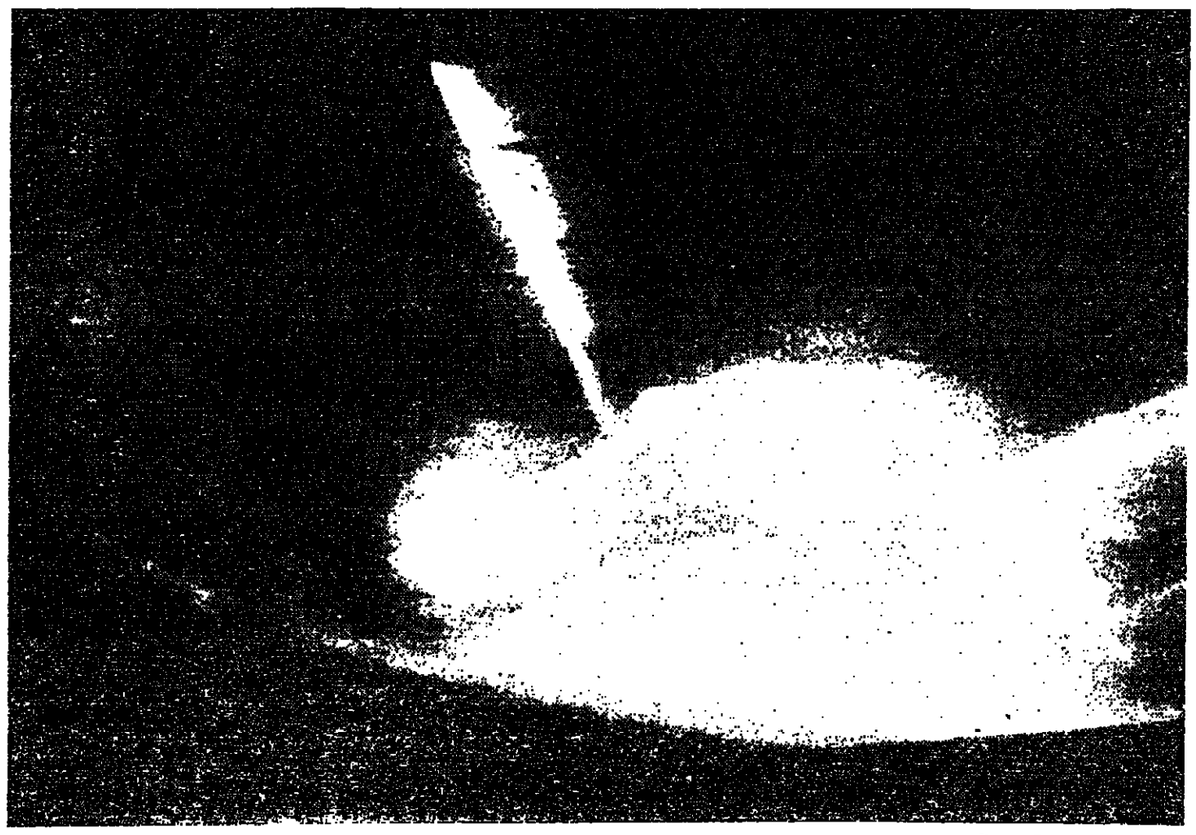
The Russians are understood to be aiming this year for another 7-per-cent increase, which would put them ahead of the United States.

The Soviet Union exported more than 700 million barrels of oil last year, about as much as Libya. Moscow's customers included some non-Communist countries as well as its East European allies and Cuba. Iceland, for example, a member of NATO, gets most of its oil from the Soviet Union.

Stonehouse Leaves Australia for London

MELBOURNE, July 17 (AP).—John Stonehouse, the fugitive member of the British House of Commons, and his secretary left for London today with a Scotland Yard escort.

Both were scheduled to be arraigned at Bow Street Court tomorrow. Mr. Stonehouse on 21 counts of fraud, forgery and theft, and his secretary, Sheila Buckley, on five charges related to stolen checks.



United Press International

U.S. Apollo spacecraft (foreground) docking with Soviet Soyuz at 1609 GMT yesterday—the first such event.

Portuguese Troops Protect Refugees

Angola Leaders Meet to Discuss Truce

LUANDA, Angola, July 17 (UPI).—Feuding black nationalists met for truce talks today for the first time since last week's clashes turned this seaside capital into a battlefield in which 300 persons died.

With guns stilled and the Communist-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in control of most of the city, its leadership met with the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola and a third party in the paralyzed interim administration, the National Union.

Meeting sources said an attempt was under way to patch up political differences, revive the three-party transition government and restore order to the capital's broken-down public services.

Portugal plans to cede the West African colony to an independent black government Nov. 11.

The Portuguese high commissioner in the territory, Gen. Silva Cardoso, meanwhile appealed to the United Nations relief agencies in Switzerland for emergency supplies of food to ward off hunger and possible starvation among 5,000 whites made homeless by the weeklong fighting in the streets.

Whites Seek Safety

Gen. Cardoso's officials said food to last 15 days was requested for refugees who sought safety in the Government Palace grounds, guarded by contingents of Portugal's 27,000-man army still in Angola.

The metropolitan troops stood by with orders to maintain an "active neutrality" during the spreading conflict between the rival nationalist groups. They protected only the city's central area and sealed off the palace. Early today, Portuguese troops intervened to disperse mobs of African looters rampaging through abandoned white suburbs.

Chartered Swissair DC 10s reinforced scheduled flights to speed the exodus of whites returning to Portugal. Officials said between 1,000 and 1,500 persons would leave daily. Scheduled flights are booked solidly through to the end of October.

More shops and businesses opened today, but long queues formed outside the few bakeries still operating. Portuguese officials said there was a desperate shortage of fresh foods such as vegetables, meat and milk, partly because transportation was halted by the fighting.

Dominant Power

The emergence of the Popular Movement as the dominant military power in the capital, where a delicate balance had been maintained, has created a new threat of "Balkanization" of Angola, Portuguese military sources said.

The opposing National Front has tribal support in the north, where it maintains a 17,000-man army, well-equipped and supported by neighboring Zaire. The military sources said the front could control vast areas of the agriculturally rich north and cut the capital off from the hinterland.

In the capital, a few National Front pockets of fighters have dug in in the northern industrial area, and an old Portuguese fort commanding the harbor entrance is still in National Front hands.

Military sources said the Popular Movement could dislodge these opponents only with a heavy artillery barrage, which might destroy a nearby oil refinery.

U.S. School and Army Tested LSD on Hundreds in the '50s

(Continued from Page 1)

collection of the Maryland medical school tests.

However, he said testing with LSD was done at Edgewood while he was commander there and also was being done at the time at Fort Bragg, N.C.

In one instance, Gen. Fellenz said, he was part of a volunteer experiment at Fort Bragg in which officers were told they would be given LSD, but not when. He said he was slipped a dose of the drug while briefing a group of officers. He said he had no adverse reaction.

A spokesman for the University of Maryland said records for the program were either turned over to the state for a routine audit and then destroyed or, if the material was classified, turned back over to the Army.

Maryland was one of four Washington-area colleges or universities that denied, in 1967, having any contracts with Edgewood. The denials were in response to a Science magazine report of university cooperation with the military in chemical and biological-warfare projects.

The secret testing of LSD by the government first came to light last month with the release of the Rockefeller commission's report on domestic activities of the CIA. It said the CIA tested LSD on unsuspecting subjects on the West Coast beginning in 1955 and the East Coast beginning in 1961. One subject committed suicide after being given LSD, the commission said.

Last week, the family of a Maryland scientist said they were told by an official of the CIA's LSD testing program that the scientist, Frank Olson, jumped to his death from the 10th-floor window of a New York hotel in 1953 after being given LSD without his knowledge.

Mr. Olson worked as a civilian researcher at Fort Detrick, Md., where the Army conducted secret biological-warfare research during the 1950s and 1960s, and where secret LSD testing was carried out under contract with the CIA.

The Edgewood Arsenal facility was the Army's chemical-warfare research counterpart to Fort Detrick. Several researchers who worked in the Army's LSD testing program at Edgewood said this week they were unaware of any CIA connection with that project. Gen. Fellenz said he could recall no CIA involvement.

The tests at Edgewood began on a fairly large scale in 1956 and lasted through 1959, according to several of the researchers.

Dr. Enoch Calloway, a University of Maryland researcher, said this week that he recalled that a voluntary group of graduate nurses was given LSD at the medical school to determine whether a potential antidote to the drug was effective. The test, he said, was given under laboratory conditions.

But in another test, Dr. Klee said, a group of about a half-dozen soldiers was brought to Edgewood in 1958 from Fort Holabird, near Baltimore, and told they would be part of a chemical test program to begin the next day.

"We had a party for them that night," he recalled, "and during the party they were slipped an LSD Mickey in their drinks. It was done by the Army people. I was there and didn't like it, but I thought I might be of help to the victims."

'Cockeyed Schemes'

"The Army was always coming in with cockeyed schemes that we thought were either unethical or not scientifically valid," Dr. Klee said. "Toward the end of the program, we simply would say 'No,' and let them go ahead without us."

At the beginning of the program, the researcher said, there were "some close calls," including a man who had to be hospitalized and who remained in serious condition for several weeks.

"We had a few people who showed homicidal or suicidal tendencies. But we had people to handle them and we didn't have any who became violent and tried to kill anyone or themselves in front of us. The reactions from the LSD were very strong. It is a very powerful substance and we sometimes gave it in very large doses."

Dr. Weintraub said that some participants had been given doses as high as 1,600 micrograms. An ordinary dose of the drug purchased illicitly on the street, he said, would run around 100 micrograms.

Dr. Weintraub said the Army offered such inducements as extra leave to soldiers who volunteered to take part in the tests.

Hearsts Petition For Control of Patricia's Estate

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP).—Patricia Hearst's parents have filed a court petition asking to take control of her estate, saying they fear that "artful and designing persons" might take advantage of the fugitive heiress.

Randolph and Catherine Hearst said in the petition filed this week in Superior Court that their "only wish is to promote, by any possible conduct, the interests and ultimate safe return" of their daughter, who inherited a family trust when she turned 21 on Feb. 20.

The Hearsts have denied a story in the Los Angeles Times (IHT, July 14) that activist Jack Scott urged Mrs. Hearst to resign as a University of California regent as a condition for Patricia's surrender.

Mr. Hearst, editor of the San Francisco Examiner, said in an article in the newspaper that the idea was not discussed when he and his wife dined with Mr. Scott Friday night.

"At no time did Mr. Scott suggest to Catherine that she resign from the board of regents as a condition of Patricia returning to her family," Mr. Hearst said. "Nor did Mr. Scott offer to make a plea on our behalf for Patty to surrender herself."

Mr. Scott, who with his wife rented a Pennsylvania farmhouse where the FBI says Miss Hearst hid last summer, has called the Times report "preposterous."

4 Killed in Air Crash

NUREMBERG, July 17 (Reuters).—The pilot and three other people were killed when their private plane crashed near the airport here on a flight from Constance on the Swiss border, police said today.

Court Rejects Chapin Appeal on Charges of Lying

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals this week upheld the conviction of former presidential appointments secretary Dwight Chapin on charges of lying to a grand jury investigating political dirty tricks by the Nixon White House.

U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell sentenced Chapin May 16, 1974 to serve 10 to 30 months in prison following the former aide's conviction in a jury trial.

The jury found that Chapin lied when he denied knowing that dirty tricks specialist Donald Segretti had acted against specific Democratic presidential candidates such as Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Chapin also was convicted for testifying under oath that he did not know Segretti was distributing fake campaign literature, including leaflets on the sex lives of Democratic candidates.

Chapin's lawyer said in an appeal to the conviction that Chapin was confused by the vagueness of questions asked him during April 11, 1973, grand jury session.

Writing for the unanimous three-judge panel, Judge Oscar Davis said that if Chapin was confused, he gave no indication of that during his lengthy testimony.

Chad Tribesmen Set To Release a Woman

PARIS, July 17 (Reuters).—Rebel tribesmen in the African Republic of Chad have agreed to release a French woman archaeologist they captured 15 months ago, the government announced here today.

The woman, Mrs. Françoise Claustre, was kidnapped in northern Chad in April last year with a French technician, Marc Combe, who escaped across the border of the former French territory into Libya last month.

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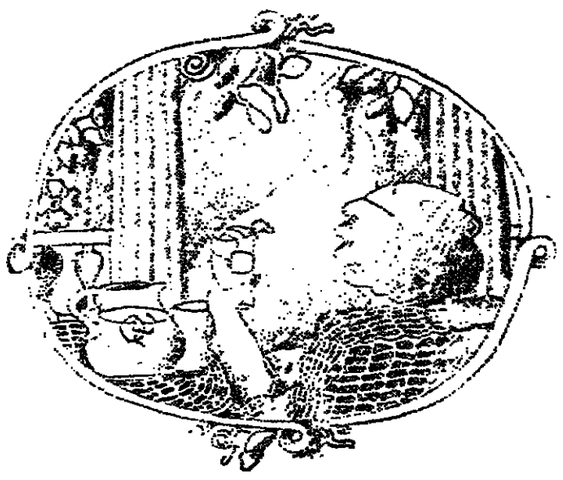
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United Press International.

RUSSIANS IN HOUSTON—Russian flight controllers manning consoles at Mission Control at the Johnson Space Center as the Apollo and Soyuz spaceships maneuvered.

Commanders Embrace in Space

Apollo and Soyuz Link Up; Crews Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

noticed the odor when Mr. Slayton opened the hatch on the Apollo side of the docking tunnel, which rides on the Apollo nose.

"Vance and I got it right in the face," he reported.

The crew prepared to put on oxygen masks. Mission Control in Houston advised Mr. Brand to don one as a precaution.

Col. Leonov reported he and Mr. Kubasov also smelled what he termed "some of your bad atmosphere," but it quickly dissipated.

The astronauts diagnosed that the odor came from a furnace in the tunnel connecting Apollo and Soyuz. A sample for a metals-making experiment had been heating in the furnace, and Houston Mission Control theorized that the odor had accumulated in the 4 1/2 hours since the astronauts had sealed the hatch on the Apollo end in preparation for the docking.

'No Problem'

"There is no problem," the control center reported an hour after the smell had been reported.

With the problem out of the way, the astronauts checked out the docking tunnel, preparing it for the U.S.-Soviet meeting.

The Apollo craft had been the pursuer in the two days of orbital flight.

Television viewers on earth watched the link-up as a camera pointed out an Apollo window showed the Soyuz against a brilliant blue earth horizon. Apollo slipped below the Russian vehicle and then moved in. The picture showed a slight shaking of the Soyuz as the ships linked.

Nearly four hours before the docking, the astronauts spotted the Soyuz and established radio contact with the Russian spacemen.

"It's just a speck right now," Mr. Brand said. "It's hard to distinguish from a star."

"Hello, Apollo," Cosmonaut Kubasov said as the spaceships entered communications range, about 300 miles apart.

Mr. Kubasov spoke in English, and received the reply "Good morning, Valeri," in Russian from one of the astronauts.

Earlier today, Col. Leonov told Moscow Mission Control, "We have hung the slogans around here—welcome aboard Soyuz and other types of greetings."

"What about the tube of borscht?" a ground controller asked.

"Yes, we've prepared it," was the reply.

'Cosmic Banquet'

Within an hour after the meeting of crews, Moscow Mission Control announced that the spacemen had settled down for a "cosmic banquet" including green borscht, jellied turkey, apples, candy and fruit juices aboard the Soyuz.

The Russians appeared to be having some trouble with their television system. Soviet viewers saw the docking through Apollo's camera.

Asked about this, Viktor Blagov, a Soviet mission controller, told newsmen:

"Today's events really are history-making, and we must not turn our minds to minor TV matters. But I will answer on the assumption that this will be the last question about the subject... The program you saw was conducted by Apollo's cameras and you can conclude yourselves what happened because what you saw was Soyuz."

Mr. Blagov then declined to go further into the question.

The Soviet citizens who watched the link-up on television were not told of the odor that came from the docking module. Tass carried a report of the link-up but its first dispatch on the docking made no mention of the odor.

'Less Than 5 Meters' Distance, Contact! We Have Succeeded'

HOUSTON, July 17 (AP).—*Here are some highlights of conversations of the Apollo astronauts and Soyuz cosmonauts during their link-up in space today:*

THE APPROACH

Soyuz: We see you. It is very beautiful. We see your periscope.

Apollo: I am approaching, Soyuz.

Soyuz: Please don't forget about your engine. (Laughter.)

* * *

Apollo: Less than five meters' distance. Three meters. One meter. Contact! Capture! We also have a capture. We have succeeded. Everything is excellent.

Soyuz: Soyuz and Apollo are shaking hands now.

Apollo: We agree.

THE DOCKING

Apollo: Tell Prof. [Konstantin] Bushuyev [Soviet technical director for Apollo-Soyuz Test Project] that it was a soft docking.

Apollo: Docking completed.

Soyuz: Well done, Tom [Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford], it was a good show. We are looking forward now to having you, to inviting you.

Apollo: Thank you, Alexei [Leonov]. Thank you very much, to you and Valeri [Kubasov].

A PROBLEM

Apollo: Okay, Deke [Donald Slayton] smelled something pretty bad up in the docking module. We're going to close that hatch. We don't know what it is.

Houston Mission Control: Roger. And could you describe what the problem is?

Apollo: Yes, we can smell it. It smells . . . it smells, it smells kind of weird.

Apollo: It smells something like cordite. I can't tell. It might be like burnt glue or something like that.

* * *

Mission Control: You think you have smelled the odor before?

Apollo: Yeah, we think we smelled the same thing we smelled in the vehicle a couple days ago. Perhaps same sort of thing they used to put on velcro.

Mission Control: Roger, understand. Are all of you back in the command module now with the hatch shut?

Apollo: No, the hatch isn't shut. Let's cross our fingers for a minute. We've got some masks standing by so we could put them on. No sweat.

Apollo: And it does have a tendency to burn your eyes. Okay, we are going to go ahead and close hatch and we can drift the module down and rework with it.

Mission Control: Tom, Houston, one thing that we think just for precaution it would be a good idea for at least one of your guys to go ahead and put a [oxygen] mask on.

* * *

Mission Control: One comment we would like to make to you is that it may very well not be a good indication the fact that the smell seems to be going away because you just might be getting used to it. We would like for you to hold up on the CM-DM atmosphere—and let us think about it a little more.

Apollo: I just can't understand it.

Mission Control: ...We'd just like to know how you're coming along with the odor problem.

Apollo: Okay. I've made a DM here and we've got both TV, we can look inside the spacecraft, but I feel the smell is strongest toward hatch No. 3, but it's not bad any more. It's not bothering me any more at the present time.

Mission Control: Okay, Deke, sounds real good.

Five Argentina Province Chiefs Resign Posts

BUENOS AIRES, July 17 (Reuters).—The federally appointed heads of five Argentine provinces resigned today, adding to the political problems of President Isabel Peron.

Official sources said the president of the Central Bank, Ricardo Cairoli, had also resigned, apparently because of disagreement with the 15-per-cent devaluation of the peso announced two days ago.

An Economy Ministry statement announcing acceptance of Mr. Cairoli's resignation said it was linked with the "serious economic problems" affecting the country.

A government spokesman said the leaders of Formosa, Salta, Mendoza, Cordoba and Santa Cruz Provinces had presented their resignations to President Peron, who had not yet decided whether to accept them. No reasons for their resignations were given.

Troop-Cut Talks Still Deadlocked

VIENNA, July 17 (UPI).—East and West troop-cut talks recessed today for two months with a 20-month deadlock unbroken.

The West still insisted that the Soviet bloc cut its conventional ground forces, and the East demanded that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization cut its nuclear striking power. Both sides reported lack of progress and blamed the other side for it.

The Warsaw Pact nations and NATO met in the Hofburg Palace here today for the 77th time since the talks began on Oct. 30, 1973. They agreed to meet again on Sept. 22.

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Criticism of U.S. Toned Down In Moscow During Mission

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, June 17 (NYT).—The zephyrs of détente are outblowing the hot winds of invective in the official atmosphere of Moscow, probably for the duration of the Apollo-Soyuz mission.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plans and speeches seem immune from the usual scrutiny and criticism; the alleged collapse of the U.S. economy is relatively under-reported and even the Pentagon is spared its heavy daily thumping in the official news media.

The turbulent past, distant and recent, of Soviet-U.S. relations has been put aside.

Badges and Stickers

While some U.S. officials here are skeptical about the mission's usefulness, U.S. Embassy and National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials are smiling publicly and distributing information, badges and bumper stickers.

Fifteen years ago this month, the U.S. Embassy here was anxiously seeking permission to visit the first American known to have flown over the Soviet Union in a suborbital craft with NASA credentials. Francis Gary Powers said after the Russians shot him down that the credentials were false and that he really worked for the CIA, which has not been seriously assailed here this week despite reports that it opposed the joint space mission.

Soviet researchers have disclosed that in 1848 a Moscow artisan named Nikif or Nikitin proposed a flight to the moon. He was reportedly found guilty of "seditious talk" and exiled to the central Asian hamlet of Baikonur, presumably in the area of the present Baikonur space center.

Apollo-Soyuz Song

Here is a liberal translation of the end of an Apollo-Soyuz song published with a musical score in Izvestia, the government newspaper:

There is no language flap
Twixt these scouts of the stellar way
"All is fine," says one space chap
The reply is "All is OK."

Some of the people involved in another joint U.S.-Soviet venture, the filming in Leningrad of the movie "Bluebird," sent a telegram to the Soyuz crew. The note did not mention that the filming schedule is lagging and that two U.S. film officials have already been dismissed from the production.

But, with signatories including Elizabeth Taylor, Ava Gardner, Nadezhda Pavlova and George Cukor, the message said: "If you meet our little bluebird of happiness in the cosmos, please bring it back to earth with you."

Cabinet Falls In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

of the assembly, as the Popular Democrats called it, has been accompanied by the loss by the Socialists of a newspaper—Republica—in favor of Communist and far-left workers and the loss in similar circumstances of a radio station—Radio Renascença—by the Catholic Church. The Popular Democrats saw these events as part of "an assault on power by the Communist party and its satellites" aimed at establishing a Socialist system modeled on Eastern Europe.

Militants Mobilized

The Communist party continued to cling tightly to the armed forces and, as it did last week, mobilized its militants at various party headquarters and places of work in response to threats to the position of its major ally, Premier Gonçalves, and to threats against the present course of the revolution.

The party, while calling for unity with the armed forces, sought to drive the Socialists and Popular Democrats over to the extreme right and into the virtually subversive position of being counterrevolutionary. The two moderate groups were accused of using anti-Communism to divide the country and play the game of the reactionaries.

"It is to be foreseen," the party warned in an extensive statement in its weekly, Avante, "that reactionary forces will attempt to concentrate all their efforts into creating the background for a new attempt at a coup."

Against the military-Communist line-up, the Socialists and Popular Democrats began a campaign of agitation, with public meetings in various parts of the country. With the Communists also calling for "mass action" and feelings running high on both sides, the possibility of street confrontations was very strong.

'Worker Power'

The moderate forces could count on support from the church, aroused by the loss of the radio station, and from an industrial, agricultural and commercial middle class worried about the deepening economic crisis, about assertions of "worker power" in all walks of life, and about their final fate in a society headed toward a still unknown form of socialism.

This opposition was swelled by general disaffection among other classes as well. "We have 300,000 unemployed," about 10 per cent of the work force, the Popular Democrats declared in a manifesto condemning the slide toward political and economic chaos under a government "that does not govern."

The manifesto added: "We do not see a coherent and realistic economic policy capable of augmenting production and creating jobs."

A large part of the Revolutionary Council appeared to agree with much of this analysis and to be blaming the Premier for the situation the country was in. But he seemed to be still getting essential support from President Francisco da Costa Gomes, who was reported to have blocked efforts in various council meetings to bring the question of the Premier's continuation in office to a vote. The military opposition seemed unwilling to push their offensive very far for fear of tearing apart the council and the armed forces.

Man Arraigned In $1-Million Plot Against Hughes

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (UPI).—Donald Woolbright, 34, accused of demanding a million-dollar ransom for documents taken from Howard Hughes's Summa Corp. offices in Hollywood a year ago, was arraigned this week on charges of receiving stolen goods and attempted extortion.

Bail was set at $10,000, and pretrial motions were scheduled for Oct. 16.

Mr. Woolbright, a former used-car salesman, was indicted by the county grand jury March 18 in connection with the June 5, 1974, burglary at the Hughes communications center.

He was not accused in connection with the original burglary, in which about $68,000 was taken along with confidential files dealing with Mr. Hughes's hotel and airport holdings in Nevada.

French Soldiers Given Easier Life

PARIS, July 17 (AP).—After a year of demonstrations by soldiers, the French Army has announced a series of measures to make military service more palatable.

But Defense Minister Yvon Bourges made it clear at a news conference today that no "deep innovations were being made, because the mission of the army requires a certain discipline."

The measures include dispensing troops from saluting superiors off post, allowing them to wear civilian clothes when at liberty and increasing the time allowed away from the barracks in the evening. Hair will stay short.

EEC Links Aid to Lisbon To Freedoms

(Continued from Page 1)

money granted to Portugal since the revolution 15 months ago. It was to go for a multitude of things, including aid to industry, agriculture and the budget and support of the balance of payments. U.S. aid to Portugal so far is $30 million.

Meeting of OPEC

The Paris preparatory meeting between producers and consumers will take place shortly before a session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which will convene Sept. 24 in Vienna.

The European Council will then meet in Rome in November to discuss the results of the UN, Paris and OPEC meetings, and it is envisaged that a full conference on energy and related matters can begin in late November.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today referred to the full conference as the "Conference of 27," indicating that the French, who have been doing the organizing, already have a list drawn up. On his trip to Paris last week, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger discussed the French plan with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The idea for the full conference is to set up separate working commissions on energy, raw materials and aid to developing countries, and allow their work to go ahead separately but parallel.

'Paris Problems'

There has been disagreement on whether the work of these commissions should be linked, as the developing countries want, or independent, as the United States wants, but Mr. Wilson said today that these "Paris problems" were not debated here. The U.S. point has been that the conference must remain basically an energy, not a raw-materials conference.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposition for a monetary summit meeting to discuss the West's financial troubles did not get much support here. Mr. Moro said the council agreed that the EEC must consult with the United States and Japan in order to reestablish order in the monetary system, but he indicated that such contacts could go on within the International Monetary Fund.

Much of this council meeting was devoted to world economic questions, and the Nine recognized that a "coordination of member states' economic and financial policies" was necessary. It also agreed to a fall meeting, as has been urged by the European Trade Union Confederation, among labor leaders, business representatives and economics ministers, on community economic problems.

The Nine made it clear in a special declaration that they would not support an Arab-backed attempt in the United Nations to expel Israel.

Finally, the council asked that the EEC foreign ministers prepare two special reports on the direct election of members of the European Parliament by universal suffrage and proposals for an EEC passport to replace national ones.

Ulster Blast Kills 2 U.K. Soldiers; 2 Others Missing

BELFAST, July 17 (UPI).—A canister bomb being examined by an army patrol today exploded killing at least two British soldiers, the first military fatalities since the cease-fire declared by the Irish Republican Army began on Feb. 10.

Newsmen at the scene said four soldiers were killed in the blast which scattered debris and rubble over a wide area. An official army statement said that two soldiers were killed in the incident, two were missing and presumed dead, and another soldier was seriously hurt.

The blast occurred on an isolated country road, 56 miles southwest of Belfast, near the village of Forkhill, County Armagh, a staunchly republican area of Northern Ireland on the border with the Irish Republic.

The men who died were investigating a milk churn close to the roadside that had been spotted several days before from a helicopter, an army spokesman said.

Senators Get Auditors' Report

Exxon's Italian Affiliate Paid Legislators to Obtain Benefits

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—Exxon's Italian affiliate made payments, approved by higher company officials, to political parties to get specific legislative benefits from the Rome government.

The payments, tied to such corporate objectives as the interest-free use of excise taxes collected in Italy, were disclosed in a report by Exxon's auditors. The report was discussed yesterday at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations.

The payments to the political parties were camouflaged by issuing vouchers for goods that were never bought. In reviewing the system of disguised payments, Exxon's auditors at one point suggested that they could assist by developing "special procedures," presumably more sophisticated than the use of dummy vouchers.

According to the Exxon audit, one reason for camouflaging the payments was so that the company could deduct them from its Italian income taxes. Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the subcommittee, said the disclosure permits "only one conclusion—the company was practicing a fraud on the Italian government."

Sen. Church also pointed out that the payments to the parties "not only relate to questions that were before the Italian government, but they track (in time) with the bills that were under consideration then by the government all of which were of importance to the oil companies."

On the tax-fraud allegation, Exxon said it is researching the legal issue involved because its Italian affiliate made no profits during the years in question.

As for the political payments, the company has reiterated that its Italian managing director, Vincenzo Cazzaniga, gave assurances that all the payments it had authorized were legal.

Exxon's controller, Archie Monroe, acknowledged in questioning by Sen. Church that the company's board of directors had not been told of the political payments when they were being made. Sen. Church said the subcommittee has discovered "a pattern" in which "management refrains from advising the board of directors of serious improprieties."

Exxon documents made public by the subcommittee list specific Italian parties and the amounts that Exxon authorized to be paid to them. However, as the company has stressed, it does not know what portion of the funds reached the designated recipients.

According to the records, the Christian Democrats got $11,948,046 from 1963 to 1972; the Social Democrats, $5,160,952; the Socialists, $1,245,028; the Liberals $591,531; the Socialist party of Proletarian Unity, $71,111; the Italian Social Movement, $236,106, and the Republicans, $267,521.

According to the document, $1,096,344 went to a category labeled "others-unknown."

In response to a reporter's question after the hearing, Exxon officials disclosed that the funnel for the transmission of an $86,000 payment to the Italian Communist party was a publishing house called Editrice Rinnovamento.

Editrice Rinnovamento publishes L'Ora of Palermo and Paese Sera of Rome, two dailies sympathetic to the Communist party. Paese Sera is printed in the same building as L'Unita, the Communist party organ. L'Unita has denied that the Communist party received any funds from Exxon.

The corporate objectives that are listed on the "special budget" maintained by Exxon's affiliate, Esso Italiana, include four items identified as "deferred payment," "Suez extra charge reimbursement," "tax legislation" and "special fuel oil supply to power plants."

According to a subcommittee staff member, "deferred payment" refers to the oil companies being allowed to use interest-free for three months excise taxes they collect from Italian motorists; "Suez extra charge reimbursement" refers to transportation charges incurred by the companies when the Suez Canal was closed; "tax legislation" may include reductions in manufacturing and excise taxes, and "special fuel oil supply to power plants" refers to a government decision to use oil rather than nuclear fuel for generating plants.

A staff member of the subcommittee, Jerome Levinson, said at the hearing that Exxon had informed a State Department official of the payments in 1972.

He said the reaction of the official, as told to him, was to say that the Italian parties were getting "a nice slice of pie." It is understood that the official was Graham Martin, former ambassador to Italy. Mr. Martin could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Martin, subsequently ambassador to South Vietnam, has been reported to have unsuccessfully urged the CIA in 1970 to restore its secret financing to the Christian Democrats.

Navy Is Said To Understate Cost of Jet

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—The Defense Department has concluded that the Navy, which was under instructions to come up with a "low-cost fighter" plane, has understated the long-term cost of building a new aircraft carrier plane by about $1.7 billion.

The finding, contained in a secret "issue paper" made available by Navy sources, introduces a new complication in the Navy's announced plans to buy the F-18 as its "low-cost fighter" for modernizing carrier squadrons in the 1980s.

An alternative would be to raise the projected Navy budget for the next five years to accommodate the increased costs of the F-18 program. However, the Navy already finds itself $2 billion short on the projected costs of its shipbuilding program for the next five years.

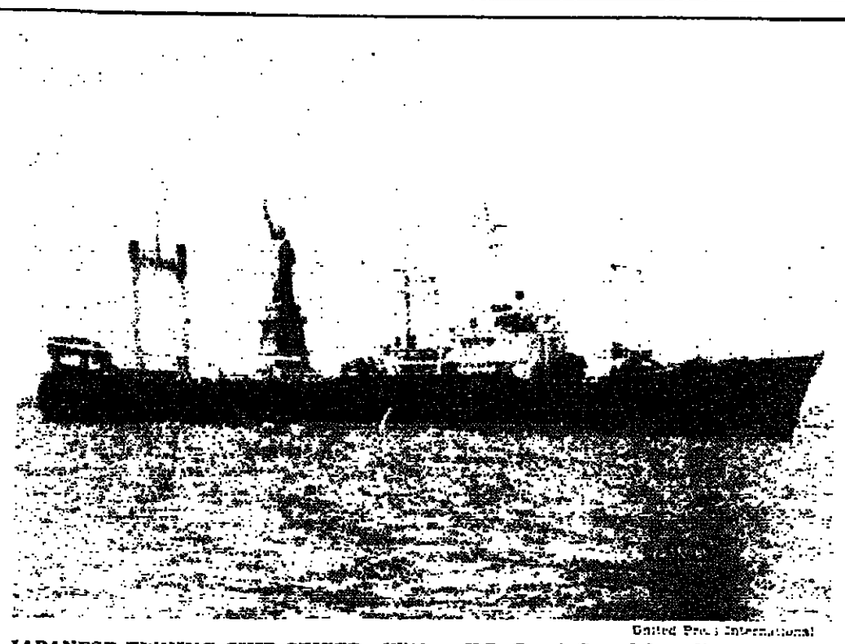
Another alternative—one raised by the Defense Department—would be to scrap the F-18 program and have the Navy go back to industry to design a lower-cost fighter that would fit within its original budget.

Under pressure from both the Defense Department and Congress, the Navy in May announced it had selected the F-18 as its lightweight, low-cost fighter for the future rather than the F-16 chosen by the Air Force. The twin-engine F-18 is a version of a plane unsuccessfully entered by Northrop Corp. in the Air Force competition for a lightweight fighter. Northrop then teamed up with McDonnell Douglas Corp., which will build the carrier version of the plane, to win the Navy competition.

The Navy at that time estimated that each F-18 would cost about $7.8 million (in 1975 dollars).

In its five-year budget projections, the Navy, according to Defense Department analyses, understated the cost of developing and producing the F-18.

For its budget plans for 1976 to 1981, the Navy included $2.6 billion to develop and produce the first 126 F-18s out of the 800 that it ultimately wants to buy. An analysis by the Defense Department, supported by studies done by the White House Office of Management and Budget, found that the five-year costs would be close to $4.3 billion.



United Press International

JAPANESE FISHING SHIP SEIZED—With a U.S. Coast Guard boarding party on it and in command, the Japanese fishing vessel Tokachi Maru passed the Statue of Liberty as it entered New York harbor after being seized Tuesday in the Atlantic Ocean off the Maryland coast for allegedly taking lobsters illegally.

Oil Policies Of Congress, Ford Advance

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—President Ford and Congress took steps today to advance their conflicting energy policies, and each was expected to block the other's program.

For his part, the President sent Congress formal notice of his plan to lift all price controls on oil over the next 30 months.

Under the law, either the House or Senate can stop the plan from going into effect by majority vote within five working days. Even Republicans concede that the House will do so when it votes Tuesday.

The Senate, meanwhile, gave its final approval to legislation that would roll back the price of oil that is not subject to control—exactly the opposite of what Mr. Ford wants to do.

The President has already announced his intention of vetoing the measure. The 57-to-40 Senate vote on final passage indicated that there is not the necessary two-thirds support to override the veto.

Political Record

The President and congressional leaders knew, of course, that their actions yesterday were almost certainly futile. But they took them anyway to set a record of activity that each side believes will be politically advantageous.

There is a fundamental difference on energy policy between the President and the Democratic-controlled Congress, and it is difficult to see how the difference can be resolved.

Mr. Ford feels that the country is faced with an imminent energy crisis. He wants to allow the price of oil to rise, in the belief that higher prices would result in reduced fuel consumption, more domestic production and, thus, less reliance on imported oil.

The Democrats believe that the economic crisis will be prolonged. The critical problem in their view is the state of the economy, and they argue that Mr. Ford's plan would cause higher inflation and greater unemployment.

4 Flee East Germany

BONN, July 17 (AP).—Four East Germans reached international waters in the Baltic Sea in a sailboat, where they were picked up by a West German patrol boat, the Bonn government reported yesterday. The East German news agency ADN said that the four were abducted from the boat "under threat of weapons."

Kissinger Says He Advised Ford Not to See Solzhenitsyn

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger acknowledged yesterday that he had advised President Ford not to see Alexander Solzhenitsyn because it would have been "disadvantageous" to this country's foreign policy—presumably, its pursuit of detente with the Soviet Union.

In answer to questions at a news conference in Milwaukee before his return to Washington later in the day, Mr. Kissinger said he regarded the exiled Soviet novelist as "one of the greatest writers of this period" and that "I have enormous respect and admiration for Solzhenitsyn as a writer."

But because of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's well-known views against the Soviet leadership and against the detente policy as pursued by Moscow and Washington, Mr. Kissinger said that "the symbolic effect" of his meeting with Mr. Ford or other senior officials would have been "disadvantageous" from "the foreign policy aspect."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, since his arrival in Washington at the end of last month, has become involved in a political controversy over whether he should or should not have been received by Mr. Ford.

The issue has been complicated by an apparent lack of candor by the administration on the reasons surrounding Mr. Ford's decision not to see Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Senators' Letter

Two conservative senators, Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., had written Mr. Ford in advance of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's speech on June 30 to a dinner given by the AFL-CIO, asking that he receive the writer.

The White House told the senators and said publicly that Mr. Ford was too busy, but later White House sources said that Mr. Ford had decided not to see Mr. Solzhenitsyn on the advice of his aides, including Mr. Kissinger, who was then vacationing in the Virgin Islands.

Sen. Helms, on July 7, said he was informed that the President's advisers had told him, in effect: "Oh, no, Mr. President; we may make the Russians mad if you extend the common courtesy of five minutes with Mr. Solzhenitsyn."

About 500 letters were sent to the White House protesting the snub and none in favor, the President's press secretary, Ron Nessen, said Tuesday. This unexpected reaction led the White House to say that Mr. Ford would now be willing to see Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

But Mr. Solzhenitsyn told the AFL-CIO, his official host, that he would only accept a formal invitation, which he never got.

Yesterday, the AFL-CIO said Mr. Solzhenitsyn had gone into seclusion to gather his thoughts about his trip to Washington before returning to Zurich, where he lives.

Northrop Head Resigns After Bribery Probe

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Thomas Jones has resigned as chairman of Northrop Corp. after the company's executive committee issued its final report saddling him with "a heavy share of the responsibility for the irregularities and improprieties" involving bribes and illegal payments made to boost foreign business.

Mr. Jones is to stay on as chief executive and president during what the company called "this difficult transitional period." The directors chose Richard Millar, an outside director, as acting chairman.

After investigating the company's activities for six months, the committee said, it found Mr. Jones's role in two Saudi Arabian deals involving $450,000 in bribes "ambiguous." It said that it "isn't convinced" the executive "recognizes the seriousness of his involvement in the matters addressed by the committee."

The report also said the committee "is disappointed that Jones failed to concede his lack of knowledge regarding certain of the matters" investigated, and that it "is concerned that Jones failed to acknowledge his familiarity" with subjects that the committee "is persuaded that he knew or should have known."

Lebanese Cited As Spy by U.S.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP).—A Manhattan jeweler was indicted by a federal grand jury Tuesday on charges that he spied in this country for the Soviet Union.

Sarkis Paskalian, 36, a resident Lebanese alien, was accused of three counts of conspiracy and a fourth count that he acted as an agent of the Soviet Union without notifying the U.S. government.

One conspiracy count charged that there was a scheme to transmit national defense secrets to Moscow. Mr. Paskalian could be sentenced to life imprisonment if convicted on that count.

Turks Delay Steps Against U.S. Bases

Allow More Time to Set Up Negotiations

ANKARA, July 17 (AP).—Turkey has postponed its deadline for placing U.S. military bases here on "temporary status" to allow time for the two sides to complete arrangements for negotiations, Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangil announced today.

Diplomatic observers interpreted the postponement as a move to allow time for a vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the resumption of U.S. military shipments to Turkey, suspended in February because of the continued Turkish occupation of part of Cyprus.

However, Mr. Caglayangil refused to link the delay with the vote.

He said an invitation to start immediate negotiations toward the establishment of "a new legal status" for Turkey's mutual defense relationship with the United States was delivered to the U.S. Embassy today.

About 20 Bases

The Turkish government announced a month ago that it was placing the approximately 20 bases on the unexplained new status and set a deadline of today for negotiations.

Mr. Caglayangil said the decision to postpone the deadline was reached yesterday at two separate and lengthy sessions of the Turkish National Security Council and the Cabinet.

He said Turkey would refrain from placing the U.S. bases in a new status until the two sides completed studies on the form of the negotiations.

Asked how long this might take, he told a news conference: "A very short time, possibly sooner than the end of the month."

Pressed by newsmen on whether Turkey was thus accepting a U.S. request for the postponement, Mr. Caglayangil replied:

"We would prefer to be open to criticism rather than endanger Turkey's national interests."

He would not give any clues as to what the new status of the bases would mean, but said, "The temporary status is planned in such a way that it will not be detrimental to the continuation of the mutual defense cooperation under the circumstances."

No Final Accord For Senate Unit To Get Secrets

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—Sen. Frank Church said yesterday that he and Attorney General Edward Levi had been unable to reach a final agreement on providing classified Justice Department materials to investigators for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Sen. Church, the Idaho Democrat who is the committee chairman, said that only an experimental "procedure" for access to such materials had been worked out.

The senator did not sound particularly optimistic. He insisted nevertheless that his committee was "determined to have all the information it needs" to complete its investigation of the federal intelligence agencies.

In a related development, the House yesterday moved closer to a reorganization of its paralyzed Select Committee on Intelligence Activities when it rejected, 291-122, a proposal that would have abolished the panel altogether.

Strike in Italy

MILAN, July 17 (AP).—Personnel of Italian restaurants, cafés and hotels went on strike throughout the country today, causing discomfort to travelers crowding Italy in the midst of the tourist season.

Study Shows Divorce May Loom For Cheerful, Expressive Girls

BERKELEY, Calif., July 17 (UPI).—If a teen-age girl is cheerful, friendly and expressive she may be headed for divorce, according to a study by the University of California.

The study showed that teen-age personality traits may determine if a girl will have a happy marriage or end up getting a divorce.

In a study of 162 teen-agers traced to the age of 40, the divorce-prone women were described as cheerful, friendly and expressive when young. They were also rated as self-indulgent, impulsive and nonconforming.

Women who remained married—and especially those with particularly happy unions—were called in their youth productive, dependable, enterprising and resourceful. But they were also said to be submissive, self-doubting and conservative.

For boys, the study said early traits offer a fairly accurate way to forecast who will remain bachelor. The study said that in their teens the bachelors were aloof, withdrawn, skeptical and not interested in the opposite sex.

1974 U.S. Arms Sales Totaled $9-10 Billion, Most to Mideast

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—U.S. arms sales abroad totaled $9 billion to $10 billion last year, a Pentagon official testified yesterday during a hearing on a proposed arms sale to Jordan.

Lt. Gen. H. M. Fish jr., director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, said that about 80 per cent of the U.S. arms sales went to the Middle East.

He said that about 40 per cent of the money received was for weapons and that the remainder was for defense-related matériel and training including English-language instruction.

Gen. Fish gave the figure during a House subcommittee hearing on a proposed $350-million missile and gun sale to Jordan, which he said is an example of how the U.S. arms sales are used to promote peace.

He said that the weapons are to be used by Jordan only defensively and that by making the sale, the United States will maintain good relations with Jordan, whose moderation, he said, has a stabilizing role in the Middle East.

Affect Strategic Balance

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., called the arms sales a "firecracker." He said that Jordan is moving closer to the Arab countries actively against Israel and that the missiles would "substantially affect the strategic balance between Israel and Jordan."

Rep. Rosenthal, who has sponsored a resolution to block the sale, said that Jordan is arranging a joint military command with Syria and that Saudi Arabia is paying the $350 million for Jordan's purchase of Hawk and Redeye anti-aircraft missiles and Vulcan anti-aircraft guns.

"A lot of people can pull the strings on this deal," Rep. Rosenthal said.

Alfred Atherton jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, said that there is no evidence of a Syria-Jordan joint military command and added that he does not believe Saudi Arabia could dictate "decisions on war or peace" to Jordan.

Gen. Fish said that only enough missiles and guns have been approved for Jordan to defend six military installations from air attack.

In the Ballpark

He said that this would put the weapons too far from Israel to be used against it and that any offensive use of the weapons would violate the agreement under which they are to be sold to Jordan.

Mr. Atherton would not give specific figures on the sale, but said published reports that it includes $260 million for 14 Hawk missile batteries and $90 million for eight Vulcan gun batteries is "in the ballpark."

Gen. Fish said that the first three batteries of about 54 Hawk missiles are to be delivered in about 15 months. He did not dispute a congressman's estimate that 14 batteries would total more than 250 missiles.

He said that Jordan's initial request was for $550 million worth of anti-aircraft missiles and guns but that U.S. officials agreed only to enough for protecting the six military installations.

Student Immolates Self During Flight in U.S.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 17 (AP).—A Miami college student Tuesday entered the restroom of an airborne jumbo jet, poured a flammable liquid over his body and burned himself to death.

Police said that Anthony Townsend, 24, was severely burned and was dead by the time the National Airlines DC-10 made an emergency landing at Jacksonville. None of the 57 other passengers aboard the flight to Miami from New York was injured, authorities said. Mr. Townsend was returning from the funeral of an aunt in Philadelphia.

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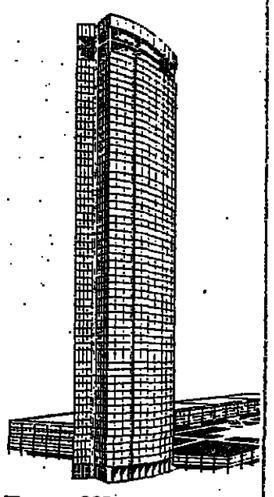

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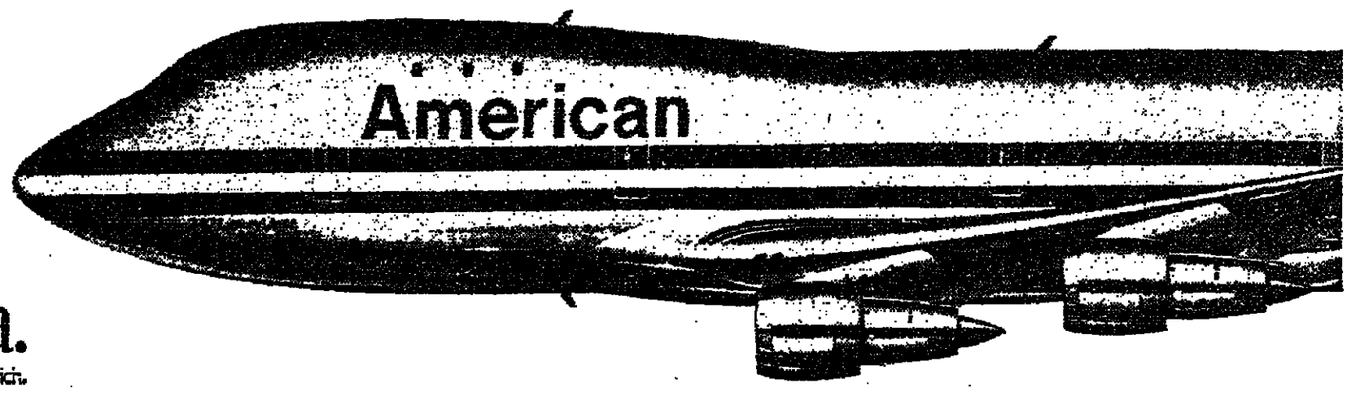

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, July 18, 1975 *

Back to 1967?

The Arab position—that is, what might now be called the moderate Arab position—on a Middle East peace would require a return to the boundaries of 1967, before the six-day war. But President Sadat of Egypt has gone back to 1967 in a different and more dangerous fashion. By threatening the withdrawal of UN forces from between the Israeli and Egyptian forces in the Sinai, he has emulated his predecessor, President Nasser, who, by a similar move in May, 1967, took the Middle East on a long step toward the swift conflict that was to be so disastrous for the Arab forces engaged.

To be sure, Nasser had preceded his removal of the UN troops by open threats of general war, "to destroy Israel," and followed it by closing Israel's water passage to the Red Sea. President Sadat seems to have a much narrower objective: to hasten Israeli acceptance of a Sinai withdrawal. And this decision, whether through lack of complacency or genuine fear, is one that the Israeli government has dawdled over for eight years.

Those years have cost Israel dearly in world support, and have seen Arab confidence renewed in the October war, as well as a broader and closer alignment of the Islamic world than has been seen since the heyday of the Ottoman Empire. That this means grave peril for Israel over the long haul, and one which reduces the value of the "strategic" points held by the Israelis, goes without saying, except in the Knesset.

Nevertheless, by using the symbolic UN shield as a ploy for diplomacy, Sadat has used exactly the wrong tactics for the current situation. It is the one move that could focus the Israelis' attention on their immediate strong points in the Sinai and divert them from the future perils involved in trying to hold the gains of 1967 in the vastly changed world of 1975.

It is not only Israel and Egypt that are concerned with the question of the maintenance of the UN force in the Sinai. There is the danger that the UN General Assembly will be used as an Arab weapon against Israel, rather than serve its real purpose, which is to sustain and make fruitful a peaceful world. And, as Mr. Kissinger has warned in very clear terms, this diversion of the UN could well weaken the world organization and those nations which it serves in many constructive fashions, and could serve even better if it stuck to its main theme.

What must be hoped, for the immediate future, is that a Sinai agreement can be reached, and the Middle Eastern negotiators *move on to the even thornier items on their* agenda. This would make the UN force a minor issue, one episode among the many that have marked every effort to bring about a settlement of tribulations that date back —at least—to 1948. It was a mistake on President Sadat's part to play this particular card; it would equally be a mistake for Israel to reply in kind. Neither side holds all the trumps in this grim game.

Apollo-Soyuz

Launched half a world apart, Soviet and U.S. space capsules joined yesterday in a mission that cannot fail to stir even those generally indifferent to exploits in space. The "docking" of the U.S. Apollo and the Soviet Soyuz is the first manned cooperative space project. Narrowly, its scientific purpose is to test space rescues; broadly, to test the two nations' capacity to cooperate further in exploring space. People may argue about the priority of space exploration but few would dispute that whatever further exploration does take place should be cooperative. The Apollo-Soyuz mission demonstrates the courage of the five men in the capsules and the technology and management *skills of the legions on the ground.* Surely all Americans join all Russians in hoping that the spacemen safely return.

The joint mission is, nonetheless, essentially political, *designed only* incidentally to serve the scientific goals of the two nations. Some experts question whether it has any substantial scientific value, and particularly, whether the Soyuz spacecraft is safe. The Russians apparently entered the mission, as Aviation Week & Space Technology put it, "to tap into the mainstream of U.S. space technology, which had sparted a generation ahead with Apollo," and "to blur the international image of U.S. superiority with at least the appearance of parity by flying a joint manned mission." President Nixon seems to have felt that it would provide jobs, sustain a lagging space program, and create a conspicuous symbol of détente for an impressionable American public.

This last consideration deserves emphasis. The symbolism which the sponsors are trying to lay upon this event is practically overwhelming it. The docking was planned over the Elbe River where Soviet and American forces met in victory in World War II. The spacemen are to speak each other's language; fortunately, good ground communication ensures that their linguistic lapses will not be fatal. Mr. Ford announced that the mission was blazing a "brand new trail of international space cooperation." The image of Soviet-U.S. collaboration 140 miles over the earth is being evoked to rekindle all of the old myths about sustaining a similar measure of collaboration on earth.

The reality is, of course, that space is a theater for the hopes of man but not *an analogy for earthbound affairs. Soviet-*American cooperation works best in places and matters furthest from daily necessities. Even in space, it has taken a full two decades *to produce today's agreeable but limited* degree of cooperation. The Russian dedication to secrecy makes it entirely a guessing game whether there wil be further missions. Moreover, the military activities of both powers in space virtually swamp their peaceable activities there: Détente is a relative stranger in space. New technology has given both countries the capacity to destroy each other's space capsules (the docking proves that). In many other ways the spirit if not the letter of the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, which supposedly reserved outer space peaceable uses, has been vitiated. So we can salute the men aboard Apollo-Soyuz for their splendid achievement, without finding in it much of lasting significance or cheer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Warning on Cairo

The painfully woven web of a possible settlement in the Middle East may be suddenly torn asunder by excessive disappointment or increased bitterness in a country which, up to now, has shown itself to be accommodating. The Egyptians—though they do not show overweening gratitude, do still *receive considerable military aid from Moscow.* Seeing himself challenged at home, considering himself to be flouted on his frontiers, giving ultimate vent to the bitterness stirred by the endless occupation of the national territory, Egyptian President Sadat one day might resort to the procedure which rewarded him quite well during the October war. In the generalized explosion, what would be the juridical status of the "blue helmets" in Golan, or of the "observers" in Sinai?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Third World Complaints

If America were to stop financing the specialized agencies many of the developing countries would be poorer. It is in their own interest not to carry their antagonisms into Unesco, the ILO and other bodies whose purpose is functional, not political. The UN General Assembly, though, carries the thrust of the Third World's message to the developed world. It is a message which needs to be heard over and over again, but it is in danger of being lost through the din of ritualistic denunciations.

—From the Guardian (London).

Coexistence in Space?

The Russian space organization is heavily *departmentalized, and experts in one field* are discouraged from knowing too much about what goes on in other spheres. This is a method which tends to inhibit the improvisation capability that is so essential in emergencies, worse still it militates against the exchange of technological know-how. The Apollo-Soyuz operation may well be a success, since it involves well-rehearsed drills on both sides. But beyond this it remains an open question whether collaboration between Russians and Americans can function efficiently when it does not even *do so between different Russian departments.*

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

We like to think that ventures of this type [Apollo-Soyuz] will stress the benefits to mankind of technological and political cooperation and minimize the need for intense rivalry that can lead only to disaster.

—From the Bulletin (Manila).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

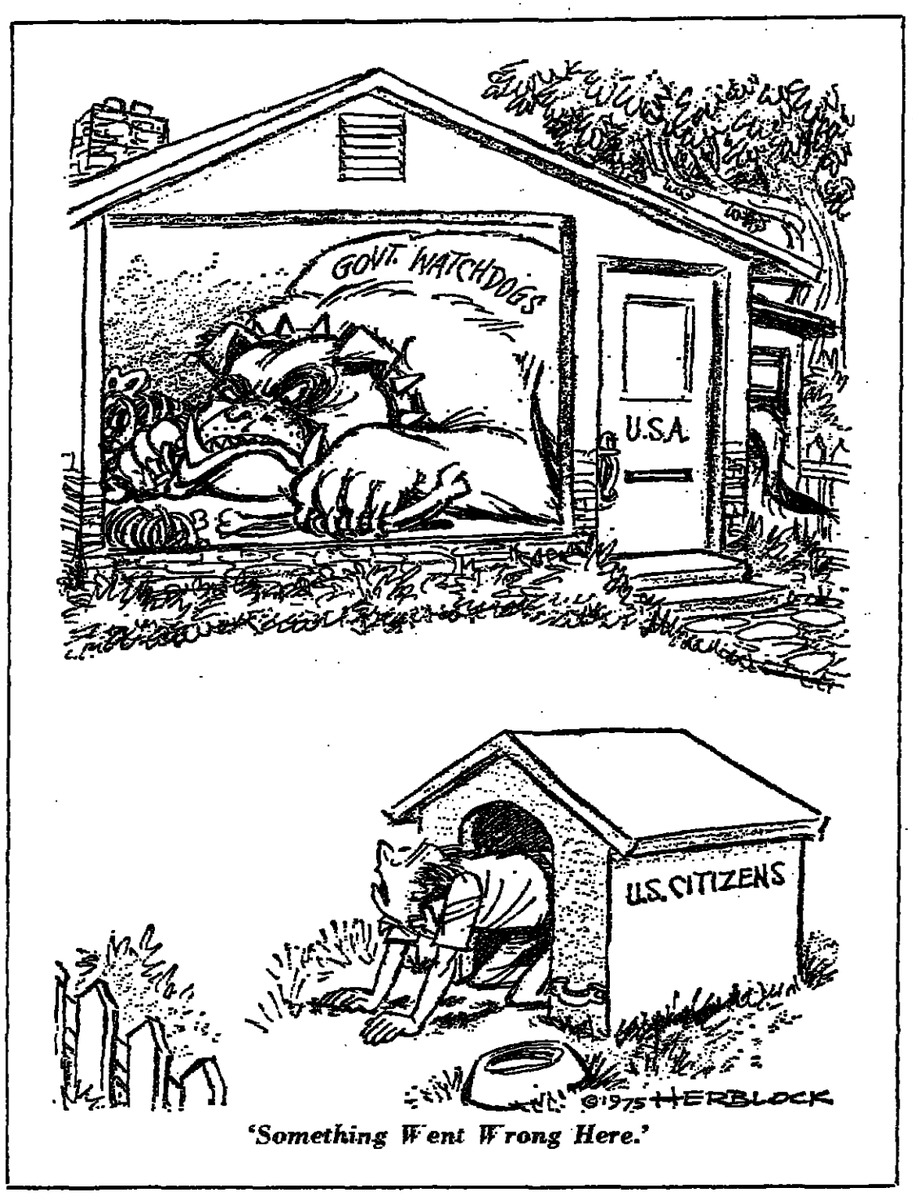
July 18, 1900

PARIS—The Matin states that Mr. Landouzy and Mr. Brouardel made a communication to the Academy of Medicine to the effect that they have observed numerous cases of poisoning caused by the varnish used to polish yellow leather shoes penetrating the skin of the wearers in hot weather.

Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1925

LONDON—A peeress will be included in the British delegation to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in September. She will be the Duchess of Athol, who is Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, and the first woman ever to sit in an official Conservative government delegation.



'Something Went Wrong Here.'

Lying in State—II

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, complained recently that the White House press was not treating his word with due respect. Some reporters had even accused him of lying. President Ford had been in office for 10 months, he said, and it was time for an end to "this blind, mindless, irrational cynicism and distrust."

If Mr. Nessen sincerely wants, as they say, to know the reasons for cynicism and mistrust of what he says, he might consider a single episode. That was the disclosure last April that President Nixon had made secret commitments in writing to Saigon at the time the Vietnam peace agreement was signed in 1973.

A onetime assistant to President Thieu of South Vietnam disclosed a number of letters from Mr. Nixon to Mr. Thieu. In one, dated Jan. 5, 1973, Mr. Nixon wrote: "You have my assurance . . . that we will respond with full force *should the settlement be violated* by North Vietnam."

Old Stuff

Now what did Mr. Nessen have to say about that startling disclosure of a secret commitment to military intervention? He said it was old stuff; it did not go beyond what had been said publicly at the time. Was it really possible that we had forgotten such a thing? No, it was not. When checked, the 1973 public statements turned out to have been vague generalities of support for our noble ally.

Anyone who dealt as Mr. Nessen did with that episode has forfeited the right to have his word taken seriously. To tell us that when direct U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war ended in 1973 we all knew of a solemn pledge to re-enter it insulted the public intelligence. One must be a fool or a knave to say such things. Or a hireling, carrying out orders from above.

The last is really the point about Ron Nessen. He did not *invent that particular feeble evasion* of the truth. President Ford said about the same thing when he was asked about the secret Nixon commitment. And the original falsifier in this case, as in so many others over the last six years, was Secretary of State Kissinger.

In March, 1974, Mr. Kissinger was asked by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to state U.S. commitments to South Vietnam. He replied by letter of March 25: "The U.S. has no bilateral written commitment to the government *of the Republic of Vietnam.*" When he wrote that, he of course knew all about the Nixon promise to Mr. Thieu: Kissinger had probably drafted it.

Equal Partner

The example of the Nixon letter makes clear that official concealment and deception do damage to more than moral sensibilities *or an abstract concern for* truth. They profoundly injure the premises of democracy. The Constitution made Congress an equal partner in the federal government, but how can it be effective if the basic facts of policy are withheld from it or covered over with lies? And our system assumes not only an effective legislature but an informed public.

Official falsehood has become so serious a problem, so corrupting of our constitutional process, that there are now numerous proposals for corrective legislation. An interesting one is set out in a recent paper by Peter D.W. Heberling, a law student at Columbia University and researcher at the Center for Policy Research in New York, and Amitai Etzioni, professor of sociology at Columbia and director of the center.

This proposal is for a statute making it a felony for any employee of the executive branch to make "a materially false statement" to Congress or one of its committees. The law would also *apply to an employee who orders* another to falsify. And the plea that one was told by a superior to testify falsely would not be a defense.

The Heberling-Etzioni draft, like others, would give a permanent special prosecutor responsibility for enforcing the law. He would be chosen by Congress.

Clarifying the difficult existing statutes on perjury and false statements in a law focused squarely on government officials is an idea worth exploring. The principle that obeying superior orders is no excuse for official crimes was followed in the Watergate trials but could usefully be re-emphasized in a statute. Congress may need a new mechanism to help enforce its right to truthful information, whether or not it is a special prosecutor.

The criminal law, when it is enforced, is a powerful engine for making respectable people comply with a society's standards. If just one high-ranking official of *the many who have lied to Congress* in recent years was prosecuted and convicted, attitudes in the executive branch would be very different.

But we need not wait for reform of the law to begin rebuilding public faith in the word of government. A congressional committee that expressed its outrage at a deceptive witness and forced his resignation would do wonders. And of course we might also have a president who detested official untruth and made his outrage felt.

Ford Climbs Down

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford could easily ram through his energy program by the end of next month. But the political cost would be severe.

So early this week, behind a screen of confusion, Mr. Ford once again climbed down on energy. Now the prospect is for compromise and delay—possibly until after the congressional recess in August.

At the center of all the fuss is this country's present two-tier system of oil prices. About 60 per cent of all the petroleum produced in this country is classified as "old oil," and subject to a price ceiling of $5.25 a barrel. The remainder is "new oil" which tends to be pegged at the price for oil imports. These now run *about $13 a barrel, including a $2* tariff recently applied by Mr. Ford.

In January, Mr. Ford put forward an energy program which aimed at decontrolling all oil prices. The President said that: Controls were hard to administer; old oil should be allowed to rise in price so the companies would have money for investment in new ventures; new oil prices should be kept high so that drillers would have an incentive for new finds; foreign oil should be kept high so as to diminish imports until more American production was in hand.

Most Democrats in Congress believe in holding down oil prices, but they don't have an agreed position on how. Some favor stretching out decontrol over a long period of time. Some favor *controlling old oil. Some want to* roll back prices of new oil. As to foreign oil, they would like to cut consumption by a combination of higher taxes, quotas and mandatory conservation in autos and other fuel users.

When it comes to action, Mr. Ford holds almost all the levers. He can veto any Democratic bill, and probably make it stick. He can unilaterally order decontrol. Though the Congress can reject decontrol by an adverse vote of either house five days after its proclamation, the Basic Control *Act expires on Aug. 31. If nothing* happened between now and then, or Aug. 1, when the Congress recesses, the authority would expire and Mr. Ford would have his decontrol.

Ease the Impact

The President, however, has been extremely wary about using his unilateral decontrol authority. He brandished the power for months but did nothing. In order to spur Democratic approval, Mr. Ford twice applied a tariff of $1 a barrel to foreign oil with the *promise that the tariff would* come off as soon as the Democrats came up with an energy program. Still the Democrats didn't deliver.

Last Monday, Mr. Ford finally unveiled his decontrol plan. But even then he moderated it to accommodate the Democrats in three ways. Instead of immediate decontrol, he calls for gradual decontrol over 30 months—presumably to ease the impact on the economy.

Instead of total decontrol, he calls for a ceiling of $13.50 on all petroleum, presumably to discourage foreigners from raising prices further. Instead of proclaiming the decontrol on Monday, Mr. Ford, after talking with congressional leaders, put it off for two days.

With that soft decontrol proposal, Mr. Ford practically invites the Democrats to compromise. Virtually every feature of the proposals—including the length of the decontrol period, the ceiling price on all oil, not to mention devices for conservation and sopping up windfall profits—are subject to negotiation.

Even the timing is unclear. According to one scenario, Mr. Ford will veto a Democratic bill which *rolls back new oil prices and* make the veto stick. The House will reject his decontrol plan. He will then accept a bill, passed by the Senate on Tuesday, that would renew present controls for a short period. That way the Congress could recess in August as scheduled and work out the compromise on its return in September.

Whatever the final terms, the politics will almost surely favor the President. He will get points with producers for decontrolling oil sooner or later. He will avoid *a dramatic increase* in prices which could damage the economy. He will receive credit, particularly in areas like New England dependent on oil imports, for taking off the $2 tariff. And most of all, because he keeps pounding the table and complaining about the do-nothing Democrats, he will look like a leader.

—Letters—

U.S. Commitments

Former Sen. J.W. Fulbright, generally respected for his integrity, acquired his reputation by his untiring efforts to prevail on the U.S. government not to honor the guarantee commitments to South Vietnam since they *constituted an undue interference* in the affairs of other countries.

In the meantime, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee changed his political principles and advised Israel, in a lengthy article (IHT, July 10), to withdraw to what are generally recognized as militarily indefensible borders in return for a U.S. guarantee of these borders. Apparently he no longer considers such guarantee an undue interference in the affairs of other countries.

One can understand why Israel prefers secure borders to guarantees by politicians who may change their minds or be replaced by others of different opinions and principles.

JULIUS J. STEUER.
Frankfurt.

Raw Material Prices

Playing With Numbers

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—When you were at school do you remember being told the story of the king with 17 horses who wanted to divide them up among his three sons? He wanted to give half his stable to his eldest son, a third to his second son and a ninth to his youngest. But powerful though he was he could not divide 17 that easily. Half of 17 is 8-1/2, a third is 5-2/3 and a ninth is 1-8/9. As the king sat puzzling what to do a close friend came up to him and offered to give the king a present of his horse. Then the king would have 18 horses which he could divide out evenly. And so the great king ordered his horses to be shared out: half of the horses, nine, for the eldest; one-third, six, for the middle son; and one-ninth, two, for the youngest. Then the king went to inspect his sons' horses. As he went from stable to stable he added up the total. To his astonishment he found there were only 17 horses: nine plus six plus two was not 18. Yet his simple division of 18 had been faultless.

Juggling

At the same time as you ponder that one, start thinking about the level of raw material prices over the last two or three decades. Have the prices of major exports of the Third World countries—copper, cocoa, tin, tea and so on, gone up, or down or stayed level? A simple question you might think. One that the technocrats who know how to add and subtract, even multiply and divide, should be able to solve quite quickly, so allowing the politicians to get down to the real decisions. Not at all. The statistical jugglers who inhabit the corridors of the World Bank, UNCTAD (the UN Conference on Trade and Development), the U.S. State Department, the Commonwealth Secretariat . . . you name it—they have it—a different index. No matter they are all attempting to measure the same thing over the same time period, they manage to produce different results. Some take 1950 as the base year (100) and work out the changing price index relative to that. Others take 1952 as 100, others 1963 or 1970. And depending on the choice of base year the price graph appears to go up or down or stay flat, go *down slowly or go down zoom.*

Most of the time this statistical jiggery-pokery would not matter very much. Give or take a banana or two who really cares? But in *today's highly charged atmosphere* the debate has been infused with a new urgency. For the OPEC countries are insisting they will not discuss a possible reduction *in the price of oil until the industrialized countries agree to discuss* the prices of other raw materials. The first round of the so-called producer-consumer dialogue held in April at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing which was meant to discuss energy problems within this wider framework broke down in disarray. The rogue elephant was the United States who had come to the meeting grudgingly, not prepared to discuss bananas and oil in the same breath. But in Kansas City on May 13, Secretary of State Kissinger announced that the United States had had a change of heart and had decided to attend a new producer-consumer meeting in a more constructive mood.

Behind the Scenes

Yet behind the scenes the State Department has been making sure it gets in a few good hard shots first—to let the developing countries know that it does not buy their argument that they have been increasingly badly done by. So when Hendrik Houthakker, a respected Harvard professor, came back from leading an UNCTAD working party on the indexation of raw material prices, the State Department helped him get his views into print.

Prof. Houthakker told The New York Times—and it was reported on the front page on May 26—that a group of experts from industrial and less developed countries "has reported unanimously to the UN that a widely held belief about the world economy—that in the last 25 years the prices of raw materials exported by poor countries have risen less than the prices of the manufactured goods that they import—is not true." Prof. Houthakker has since confirmed that this is an accurate summary of what he said.

Yet for all the confusion that surrounds the index numbers game a few indisputable things can be said—and they make nonsense of Prof. Houthakker's statement.

Twenty-five years ago it was 1950—the first of the two peak years of the Korean war commodity boom. Certainly anybody who bases their index on that year, as do the more ideologically narrow Third World countries, deserves to be suspect (and one supposes that this is what Prof. Houthakker was getting at), but there can be no question that prices of Third World exports vis-à-vis their manufactured imports have steadily fallen since that year.

Second, to say, as Prof. Houthakker does, that the UNCTAD working party "reported unanimously to the UN" is a travesty of what occurred. In Prof. Houthakker's own private report to *the UNCTAD Secretary-General,* Gamini Correa, he writes: "Two members (of a 10-man group of eminent experts) expressed the view that it was the double factorial and not the net barter terms of trade which were relevant to the distribution of income between developed and developing countries and that it could be *plausibly argued that the former* terms of trade showed a long-term tendency to move against the less developed countries."

The "double factorial" method is a *sophisticated improvement on* traditional ways of measuring terms of trade. It takes into account not just crude movement in price levels but changes in the *productivity (efficiency) of the* industries or agricultural systems producing goods traded. However, it should be pointed out that this measurement method is very *much in its early stages of development.* Nonetheless it is the opinion of Prof. John Spraos of University College, London, who is pioneering research on this subject, and Hollis Chenery, the vice-president for development policy at the World Bank, that this research is "likely to show" that in the 1960s (the critical period of debate) the terms of trade moved against the Third World.

Not Proven

So when the producers and consumers meet again in Paris in the fall or confront each other in one of the larger UNCTAD sponsored gatherings or at the special session of the UN in September, let it be accepted, for all the statistical confusion and manipulation, that at the very least the Houthakker position is "not proven." Indeed we could go one step further and still not move outside the bounds of conservative opinion and say that apart from the years 1973-74 and the special case of oil, the relative *position of the raw material producer* has not improved over the last 25 years. In the 1950s prices *fell, although from a high and* untypical peak. In the 1960s, using the old *techniques of measuring,* terms of trade fluctuated around a fairly flat mean. And that now in the 1970s, after a short boom, they are moving downward again. Not even Prof. Houthakker when pushed, for all his public misrepresentation, disputes this analysis. And once the double factorial method is refined we may well get confirmation that a much grimmer situation has prevailed. So go, play with your numbers, king. But remember who we are talking about. Not horses, but the poor.

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Black Woman Is Chosen

Clashes Mark Jury Selection In Miss Little's Carolina Trial

By Douglas Watson

RALEIGH, N.C., July 17 (WP).—The Wake County courthouse here where Joan Little is on trial for murder is anything but a typical antebellum courthouse. A 5-year-old, 11-story structure, it dominates Raleigh's main downtown street and has the impersonality of most modern office buildings.

There are no carvings, old oil paintings or chandeliers in the comparatively small courtroom where a jury that is still being selected will decide the fate of the 21-year-old black defendant accused of murdering a white jailer.

Even before the trial started, prosecution and defense lawyers disagreed sharply over whether Miss Little could get a fair trial.

On the night of last Aug. 27, she fled from her cell in the Beaufort County jail, where the body of Clarence Aligood, 62, was found naked from the waist down. Miss Little later surrendered and said she stabbed him with an ice pick in self-defense during an attempted rape.

Protest Raised

On Tuesday, Miss Little's chief defense lawyer, Jerry Paul, protested Judge Hamilton Hobgood's barring of many defense questions through which he had sought to develop a personality profile of perspective jurors.

Mr. Paul told the judge, "We have developed a scientific method of selecting the best jurors. *For the court to ignore the advances in the social sciences is to ignore the advances of the past 100 years.*"

In contrast to the defense team's squad of psychological advisers and public opinion pollsters who are evaluating each prospective juror, the two prosecutors have no outside advisers and ask much more limited questions than the defense attorneys.

"We do not claim to use any psy-cho-an-al-y-sis in selecting you," assistant Attorney General Lester Chalmers Jr. told a juror in a sarcastic tone, stressing each syllable of the key word.

Yesterday, at the end of the trial's third day, only four jurors had been selected. Yesterday morning, a 26-year-old white man, a stereo equipment store employee, was chosen to join two young white women on the sequestered panel.

Black Woman Chosen

In the afternoon, a 49-year-old woman who works as a machinist became the first black selected for the jury. The prosecution has used peremptory challenges to exclude four blacks.

Mr. Paul, an adopted child who grew up in Washington, N.C., where the jailer was killed, is an aggressive attorney who has repeatedly accused Mr. Chalmers of being a racist.

"I think we've shown that the [Ku Klux] Klan is very heavily involved in this trial," Mr. Paul said in a television interview. Actually, the Klan issue has come up only once in the trial, when Mr. Chalmers acknowledged that he represented the group a decade ago before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

At one point in the trial's opening day, Judge Hobgood had to order Mr. Paul to sit down several times before the attorney did so.

Responding to Mr. Paul's previous attack on him as unfair and the attorney's call for the judge to remove himself from presiding over the trial, Judge Hobgood yesterday gave the defense lawyer a copy of that portion of the transcript. "This is called incident No. 1 in reference to Mr. Paul. That's the only comment I'm making about it," the judge said cryptically.

Contempt Expected

Later Mr. Paul said in an interview, "I think that later, after the trial, he [Judge Hobgood] plans on holding me on contempt of court. I *couldn't care* less."

Judge Hobgood, who went to the University of North Carolina, obtained his law degree from Wake Forest College and has been on the Superior Court bench here for 20 years, has managed to maintain his sense of humor most of the time.

However, tensions remain high in the courtroom.

Police Crack Cracker Jack Hijacking

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP).—*William Parrilli, 34, was in*dicted this week on charges of stealing nearly 200,000 boxes of Cracker Jack candy worth $40,000.

Mr. Parrilli, a shipping foreman at a plant warehouse, was arrested April 4 shortly after 1,200 cases were loaded into a rented truck and $8,900 was paid for the shipment by an undercover state's attorney's investigator, authorities said.

A former FBI agent who does security work at the plant notified the state's attorney's office after receiving a tip that "thousands of cases" had turned up missing in previous months.

The candy, a caramel-coated popcorn, allegedly was resold on the West Coast, authorities said.

Doctors' Group In U.S. Probed For Mail Fraud

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).—The American Medical Association is being investigated for possible criminal-fraud violations for allegedly concealing information about what part of its dues covers magazine subscriptions, a U.S. Postal Service spokesman said Tuesday.

"The indication is that the AMA was not providing a full record" as required by postal laws, said James Byrne, the assistant postmaster general for communications.

Moreover, there are indications in confidential AMA memos that the information that the organization kept from the post office has some bearing on a $21-million bill the Internal Revenue Service says the AMA owes from advertising in its journals. The AMA is contesting the bill.

AMA communications chief Frank Campion said that the AMA has no comment on the Postal Service investigation. "We just don't know the facts," he said.

The investigation arose, Mr. Byrne said, from a series of confidential AMA memos leaked to newspapers and government officials during the last five weeks by a man who has identified himself to recipients as a former AMA employee. AMA officials believe he was fired by the organization this spring in an economy move.

Jury Finds Man Guilty of Murder In Fetuses' Death

CAMDEN, N.J., July 17 (AP).—A jury returned a verdict of first-degree murder Tuesday against a man accused of causing the deaths of twin fetuses who were delivered and lived briefly after their mother was shot.

The jury deliberated more than 10 hours before returning the verdict against Winfield Anderson, 24, of Camden, a court spokesman said.

Anderson was charged with the murder of the sons of Nikki Spearman, 22, and atrocious assault and battery in the wounding of the woman, who was 7 1/2 months pregnant when shot and wounded during a robbery here on March 9.

The first-degree murder conviction carries a mandatory life sentence. No date was set for sentencing.

? Curia Departments Are Merged by Pope

VATICAN CITY, July 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has ordered the merger of two of the departments of the Vatican curia—the Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments and the Congregation for Divine Worship.

The new body will be called the Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship. The two congregations were headed by the same Australian prefect, James Robert Cardinal Knox, former Archbishop of Melbourne.

United Press International.

FIRE-BOMBED—Japanese Crown Prince Akihito (left) and Princess Michiko back away from Molotov cocktails thrown near them at a ceremony in Naha, Okinawa, yesterday.

Japanese Crown Prince, Wife Attacked in Okinawa

TOKYO, July 17 (NYT).—Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan were assaulted by two young radicals today in Okinawa. The imperial couple, however, escaped unhurt.

The two youths hurled a Molotov cocktail and firecrackers at the crown prince and princess while they were laying flowers at Maidens' Monument, dedicated to Okinawan girl students and nurses who killed themselves during the battle of Okinawa in the final days of World War II. The bomb landed near the prince and flared up but was soon extinguished. One policeman was injured.

The imperial couple flew from Tokyo to Okinawa today amid strong local objections to their trip. They were scheduled to attend the opening ceremony tomorrow of the International Ocean Exposition in Okinawa.

Reports from Naha said that some 20,000 people, many waving *Japanese flags, welcomed* the couple outside the airport and along the route of their motorcade to the Mabuni Hills, site of memorials to the war dead.

However, a Molotov cocktail, steel pipes and wood chips were hurled at the motorcade by radicals en route to the memorials.

The couple's visit to Okinawa is the first there by members of the imperial family in 54 years.

Mine Leaders In U.K. Back Wage Curbs

LONDON, July 17 (Reuters).—Leaders of Britain's 250,000 coal miners today voted 14 to 10 to accept the Labor government's counterinflation program, which puts a £6 ($13.20) a week limit on pay increases over the next 12 months.

The decision by the union executive was seen as a significant boost to the chances of the pay curbs being accepted by the whole trade union movement. Another big union, the National Union of Railwaymen, voted on Monday to support the program.

The miners' executive decided to hold a national ballot of the union's members on the government plan, and their own vote supporting it will be shown on the ballot paper, probably heavily influencing the rank and file.

Only 10 days ago, Prime Minister Harold Wilson journeyed to the northern town of Scarborough, where the miners were meeting in annual conference, and appealed for wage moderation. The conference then agreed to "seek" £100 a week for coal-face workers in the next round of wage negotiations, rather than to "demand" a 60-per-cent raise.

Arthur Scargill, Marxist head of the miners' Yorkshire branch, is still holding out for a £100-a-week salary and refuses to accept the government's wage guideline. But he seems to have been outmaneuvered by the union's president, Joe Gormley, and other moderates on the executive.

Mr. Gormley said tonight in discussing the miners' coming ballot: "I hope the members will realize Britain is in a really difficult economic position, and the *miners have got to be seen to be* leading the field in this attempt to get out of it. If Britain gets smashed we all get smashed, and we can't escape the fact that we're all involved in it."

In another move, Britain's opposition Conservative party decided yesterday not to vote against the government's plans for beating inflation.

Supreme Soviet Meets

MOSCOW, July 17 (UPI).—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the Russian federation met at the Kremlin Tuesday in a session attended by Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin, Tass said.

India's State of Emergency To Stay, Mrs. Gandhi Hints

NEW DELHI, July 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi indicated today that it was too early to lift the state of emergency and called on police authorities to tighten enforcement of the regulations.

Addressing a meeting of law-*enforcement officials*, Mrs. Gandhi urged them to maintain strict vigilance against "groups and forces which were working to weaken the country and undermine its integrity."

Her remarks, contained in a government news release, underlined her belief that the "widespread conspiracy" against internal security, which she cited in her June 26 emergency decree, was still active despite the arrests of thousands of opposition leaders and workers.

Mrs. Gandhi did not identify the groups she said were still trying to "undermine" India's integrity, but the news release quoted her as saying it was "too early to relax vigilance," an indication that she was not yet prepared to lift the decree.

No Figures Released

Under strict news censorship guidelines, the government has issued no figures of the number of persons jailed, although opposition sources say they run into the thousands.

The sources said today that the estimated 20 jailed opposition members of Parliament will not be released to attend Monday's special session of Parliament. They were jailed under the revised Maintenance of Internal Security Act, which deprives detained persons of the right to approach a court to plead for their common-law rights.

The special session, expected to last about a week, was called by Mrs. Gandhi apparently to ratify the state of emergency.

Under Indian law, Parliament must meet within two months of a declaration of an emergency to ratify extension of the decree promulgated during a parliamentary recess. Parliament's last session ended in May, before the proclamation.

Comoros Charge Paris Provocation

MORONI, Comoro Islands, July 17 (Reuters).—The President of the Comoro Islands, which unilaterally declared independence from France 10 days ago, has accused Paris of "a provocation" in nominating a representative to one of the four Indian Ocean islands.

President Ahmed Abdallah also alleged yesterday that France was using its 400-strong Foreign Legion garrison on the island of Mayotte to intimidate proponents of independence. The Comoro Islands are located off Madagascar.

Mayotte was the only one of the four islands in the archipelago to vote against independence from France in a referendum last December. The other three voted in favor and the overall poll favored self-rule.

McGovern Sees 1976 Bid Possible

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee, said yesterday that he would accept the Democratic presidential nomination next year if drafted at the party's National Convention.

But he indicated he does not plan to enter any presidential primaries.

Sen. McGovern said in a prepared statement issued by an aide that "it is still my feeling, as I said in 1974, that I should not be a candidate for the presidency." But he said that "if the nomination were offered at the convention in the summer of 1976, I would, of course, accept."

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Laotians Set Up Restrictions On Journalists and Ban Paper

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 17 (UPI).—The Laotian government took its first major step against foreign newsmen and newspapers yesterday, setting up stiffer entrance requirements for journalists and banning a Bangkok newspaper.

An Information Ministry source said that, beginning immediately, foreign newsmen will have to get permission from the ministry before they will be granted entry visas.

Another source said the order came from the office of neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma.

An official also said the ministry would subject foreign dispatches to censorship.

The official said the government had drawn up a blacklist of foreign journalists who will be barred from Laos. Another ministry source said no such list existed but that foreign news dispatches would be monitored carefully.

The sources also said that, beginning immediately, the Bangkok Post would be banned because it allegedly printed erroneous stories about conditions in Laos.

"On many occasions the Bangkok Post has had incorrect reports and it is necessary for the government to take this action," the sources said.

Earlier in the month, the Information Ministry told U.S. journalists that it was no longer issuing long-term press cards, only temporary ones good for the period of a visa.

The Information Ministry was taken over earlier this week by Thao Ma, who is regarded by some sources as a hard-line supporter of Hanoi. He replaced Souk Vongsack, who left Laos today for medical treatment abroad, probably in *Peking or* Moscow.

Saigon Cites Spy Ring

SAIGON, July 17 (UPI).—Authorities have cracked an intelligence ring allegedly left behind by U.S. officials to combat the Provisional Revolutionary Government, official spokesmen said.

Saigon Liberation, the government newspaper, said yesterday that all members of the intelligence group were captured last month "along with their weapons and important files of American intelligence."

The ring had its headquarters in Soc Trang, 95 miles south of Saigon, spokesmen said.

The cracking of the ring was the first case of its kind reported by authorities since the fall of Saigon April 30.

Hanoi Wants to Join UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 17 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today applied for full membership in the UN, as the government of South Vietnam did on Monday.

Police Use Tear Gas To Quell African Riot

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, July 17 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas and fired warning shots to disperse stone-throwing Africans after a South-West Africa (Namibia) Ovambo tribesman was killed in a road accident in the African township at Walvis Bay yesterday, a police spokesman said here today.

Lester Dragstedt, First to Separate Twins, Dies at 81

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 17 (AP).—Dr. Lester R. Dragstedt, 81, who performed the first successful separation of Siamese twins, died yesterday, the University of Florida Health Center reported. He died after a heart attack at his summer home near *Rapid City*, Mich.

He had been a research professor of surgery at the University of Florida since 1959, when he retired from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Dragstedt performed his successful separation of Siamese twins at Billings Hospital in Chicago in 1955.

Nathan Barnes

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., July 17 (AP).—Nathan Barnes, 61, head of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations and a former Liberian ambassador to Italy, died yesterday after a heart attack here.

Col. Gen. Ivan Khalipov

MOSCOW, July 17 (Reuters).—Col. Gen. Ivan Khalipov, 61, one of the leading political officials of the Soviet armed forces, died yesterday, Tass reported today. Gen. Khalipov was the chief of the political section of the anti-aircraft defense forces. He had been the head of the political wing of all land and sea forces.

6 Die in Baltimore Fire

BALTIMORE, July 17 (AP).—Six persons were killed and several injured in an early morning fire in a residential section of West Baltimore today, authorities said.

U.S. Detects Cuts in Arms By Chinese

25% Decline Is Seen Since 1970-71 Peak

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—CIA experts on China have *reported that Peking has been* cutting back substantially in the past three years on its expenditures for military equipment.

In papers submitted as part of a compendium on the Chinese economy published by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the CIA's specialists said Tuesday that China's military spending reached a high in 1970-71, but since then has been reduced by 25 per cent. Only percentage figures were used.

"This drop has extended through 1974 and apparently is continuing in the first quarter of 1975," Sydney Jammes, of the CIA, said in a paper.

He said that "much of the decline reflects a sharp curtailment of acquisitions of aircraft, but other weapons production programs have also slowed down."

"The broad scope and long duration of the decline suggests," he said, "that it is not only the consequence of a coincidental cutback in several weapons programs; rather, it is the result of some general causes."

The same findings were reported in papers submitted by Arthur Ashbrook jr. and Robert Field, both of the CIA.

The 787-page volume, the third in a series published by the committee since 1967, did not identify the authors as employees of the CIA but they are well known to Chinese specialists. A member of the staff compiling the book confirmed their place of employment.

The volume also contains more than a dozen other contributions by academic and other government specialists.

Among other findings were:

- Although Premier Chou En-lai in January said that the population of China was "nearly 800 million," the CIA believes the total as of mid-1974 was actually 920 million.
- Industrial output has fluctuated widely in recent years, with 1974 not a particularly good one for China, showing a growth rate of only 4 per cent. But there has been a shift toward more emphasis on agriculture, with the purchase of 13 large chemical fertilizer plants in the West. Agriculture still falls short of meeting total demands.
- The "star" sector has been the rapid growth of the oil industry, which has increased from production of 570,000 barrels a day to 1.3 million.

The Hustle—Bringing Americans Together

By Dena Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT).—After years of dancing at each other, couples are suddenly dancing with each other. And parents, over 30s and great-aunts who have not danced in years are back on the dance floor.

The dance which achieved all this is called the hustle and is thought to have had its origins five years ago in black and Puerto Rican bars of Queens. It is danced to "disco," a black-based rhythm and blues characterized by a strong, rhythmic bass guitar that is itself achieving wide popularity.

Dance observers see the hustle as an expression of a yearning for style and sophistication in the 1970s that has replaced rebellious attitudes of the previous decade.

"Instead of doing your own thing as they did in the late sixties, now it's share your own thing," said Tom Depierro of Motown Records, which has 10 "disco" records on the charts.

"The hustle is sophistication," said Gary Feingold, a recent graduate of Brooklyn College who sells records in a department store. "People are into being sophisticated. They're into style."

New Values

Unlike their older brothers and sisters who took pride in a pair of dungarees, freeflowing, unkempt hair and "hang-loose" dances, today's young people value sleek clothes, fancy high-heeled shoes and a more stylized, structured form of dancing. It's no longer "anything goes" but what looks good.

"I like the dance. I like it a lot," said Ivy Marcus, who was at a party in Whitestone, Queens, for recent graduates of Bayside High School. "When you do it, it's not only that you feel good. It looks good."

Unlike the more vigorous, inner-directed dances of the 1960s in which contact between couples was to be avoided and shaking, jumping, and turning at whim was the mode, the hustle, is a dance of posture, rigor, and coordination.

Based on fancy dips, spins, and stylized smooth breaks, it requires concentration and an almost campy stance of performing serious art. It is a dance that demands little floor space. It calls for two people with a good sense of rhythm and high energy levels who are undaunted by intricate footwork and turns.

Not everybody is pleased by the new fashion. "The way they look, the way they dance, the fifties are back and I want no part of it," said Larry Swimer, who was a guest at the Bayside graduation party. But his host, the father of one of the graduates, was pleased with the revival.

Whether it is part of a nostalgia craze or a turning point in the history of popular dancing, it seems that the hustle will be around for a while.

Each week an extra kick or a fancy turn sets off a new variation and a new challenge. There is the advanced hustle, which resembles a jitterbug, the beginner's hustle, which is the dance reduced to its simplest steps, and the Latin hustle, which has the most complicated footwork and spins. There is also a Bronx hustle, Queens hustle, Brooklyn hustle and scores more that do not have names.

But wherever it is danced and whatever form it takes, the song it is most often done to is Van McCoy's "The Hustle," which is the 1970s equivalent of the Chubby Checker classic, "the twist."

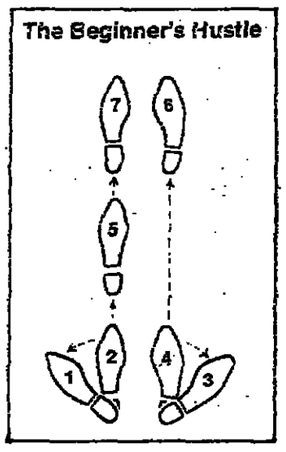
"Do it," commands the record, which is No. 1 on the selling charts. "Do the hustle."

Characterized by a strong bass, a simple melody and terse repetitive lyrics, "The Hustle" is one of hundreds of tunes that have replaced hard rock in discotheques. "Disco," as this music is called, is also becoming increasingly popular on AM and FM radio stations. WPIX-FM recently switched several hours of its nightly programming over to "disco."

The New York Times

Closing generation gap. Stacy Wroblewski (right) and her aunt dance the hustle.

The Beginner's Hustle



There are so many versions of the hustle that it is impossible to know them all. A good way to start out, however, is with an easy one called the beginner's hustle.

With your feet in the classic dance position, face and hold your partner.

Step 1: Twist your left foot out to the side and rest it on an angle with the heel on the ground and the toes in the air. Tilt the head and torso to the left.

Step 2: Return to basic position with feet; torso and head facing your partner.

Step 3: Twist your right foot out to the side and rest it on an angle with the heel on the ground and the toes in the air. Tilt the head and torso to the right.

Step 4: Return to basic position with feet, torso and head facing your partner.

Step 5: Step forward on your left foot.
Step 6: Bring your right foot ahead of your left.
Step 7: Align your left foot with the right.
Step 8: Wait half a beat in basic position.

Then start again. Your partner should move with you using the opposite foot. The pattern is two long steps each on the beat then three quick steps, which are one-half beat apiece.

Turner Watercolor Sells for £85,000

LONDON, July 17 (UPI).—A watercolor by the 19th-century painter J.M.W. Turner was sold yesterday at Sotheby's for a record £85,000. A spokesman said that "The Lake of Lucerne" had been bought by a dealer on behalf of a private British collector.

It was the highest price paid at auction for an English watercolor, the spokesman said.

SHARPS & FLATS

FESTIVALS—The festival in Montreux, Switzerland, winds up July 20. Another is in full swing in Nice. The Antibes-Juan-les-Pins (France) Jazz Festival starts its program July 19 and will run through the 27th. Organist Rhoda Scott opens the festival at 6:30 p.m. on the 19th, to be followed by Ella Fitzgerald and Tommy Flanagan at 9:30 p.m. The next day it will be Ray Bryant, Count Basie, Roy Eldridge, Milt Jackson, Louis Bellson and Johnny Griffin. July 21: The Bill Evans duo; July 22: Joe Pass, Mighty Joe Young and Marion Williams; July 23: Dollar Brand, Oscar Peterson and Dizzy Gillespie; July 24: Surman-Osborne-Skidmore, Joe Henderson, Billy Harper and Charlie Mingus; July 25: The Anthony Braxton quartet, Archie Schepp and Cecil Taylor; July 26: Baily-Braxton-Parker, Elvin Jones, McCoy Tyner and the Chris McGregor band, and July 27: The Eddy Louiss septet, Willy Tee and the Wild Magnolias. Jeronie Van Jones will be the master of ceremonies.

* * *

LONDON—Trini Lopez and Pat Henry are the headliners at the Cunard International Hotel through July 19. Freda Payne and the Stylistics arrive July 21. Two British groups, the Alex Welsh band and the John Bennett band are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's through July 20. Maria Muldaur comes in for one week starting July 21.

* * *

LIVERPOOL—Brook Benton is appearing nightly at Allison's Club through July 20.

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Ella Fitzgerald is giving a concert July 18 at the Tivoli Concert Hall at 8 p.m.

* * *

OSTENDE, Belgium—Count Basie and his orchestra will give a concert July 18 at 9 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—Nancy Holloway is featured at the Trois Mailletz through July 20. She will be followed by Chris Woods who will be there July 21-28. Pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Champs-Elysées Bar Tahonga.

FRANK VAN BRAKEL

THEATER IN PARIS

A New Playhouse Sets a Lively Policy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—Paris has a new theater—"Galerie 55" (55 Rue de Seine)—a former cabaret which has been converted into an intimate playhouse. It seats 50 spectators and is turning twice as many away each evening.

René Leguettel, an alumnus of the Dullin Company, is in charge and has set a policy.

"The public has become resentful of politics on the stage," he said. "They don't want amateur actors to rant at them. Stars refuse to be committed to long runs as they always have some film engagement in the offing. My plan is to invite celebrated performers to come here and play whatever they want for as long as they want."

Michel Galabru, often seen as an exasperated cop or bedevilled chief of police in movie comedies, is the star of Leguettel's first program. In support are such well-known players as Claude Nicot, Jacqueline Jehanneuf and the veteran Henri Crémieux. It is an evening of light entertainment from the Belle Epoque. Early newsreels are projected to period tunes and the absurdities of early aviation flash before the audience and Poincaré obliges with jig. The literary personalities of that day are shown in their studies and spectators are reminded that Rostand and Maurice Donnay were elected to the Académie Française, while Proust and Zola were not.

Two comic sketches by the 1890 humorist, Courteline, follow. In the first—"La Peur des Coups"—a bombastic but cowardly husband wriggles out of challenging an impudent admirer of his frivolous wife when the couple returns from a ball. In the second—"Boulingrin"—an unfortunate caller finds himself unwittingly involved in a murderous marital squabble between his host and his hostess.

Part Two is given over to a performance of Georges Feydeau's "On Purge Bébé," a farce of great violence and fun. Ever since Molière introduced the cuckold as a figure of ridicule in "George Dandin," he has remained a prop of French comedy. He is here again as a representative of the War Office assigned to the project of equipping every soldier with a chamberpot. But the porcelain manufacturer with whom he is to negotiate is in a sea of household troubles. His sloppy wife neglects to get dressed for the representative's visit, and his imbecile son refuses to swallow his medicine.

Feydeau is renowned as a mathematical genius of Gallic vaudeville. His stage directions are as precise as his manipulations of situations. He once struck out a line because it was witty and would therefore delay the action. The pace demanded must never lag and it never slows as Galabru desperately seeks to bring some order into the nightmare into which he has been thrown. He sizzles with rage as the house rocks. This wild farce of pre-1914 vintage had not lost an iota of its hilarity.

* * *

The Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry has been gathering laurels with its production of "'Tis a Pity She's a Whore" (at the Théâtre de la Tempête at the Cartoucherie at Vincennes). This is not to be confused with the lamentable presentation of the same play some two months ago at the Cité Universitaire.

The present production is the work of Stuart Seide who did the adaptation, adding here and there quotations from Shakespeare, John Donne, John Webster and Robert Herrick. The direction, in the manner of Grotowski and Bob Wilson, begins as soon as one enters the auditorium. One crosses a long, barn-like room dimly lit with candles on the floor to go to benches behind a dark curtain.

A long banquet table stretches before the audience. This table, though sometimes actually a table, is also a street of Parma and a palace hall. Giovanni's confession to the friar of his incestuous passion is howled out and the actors scamper at top speed through the long play, setting a record by doing the five acts in an uninterrupted hour and a half.

The proximity and intensity of the performance have a gripping effect. Laurence Roy's Annabella, appearing first in blue wig and sunglasses, casts off this deceptive attire, to deliver a binding portrayal of the doomed Renaissance heroine. Benoit Régent as her tricked husband; Olivier Esperandieu as her tormented brother; Thierry Fortineau as the friar; and Stuart Seide, the director who turns female impersonator, to enact Annabella's sly teacher, succeed in imposing a striking unity to the proceedings. Both the brutality and beauty of John Ford's masterpiece are brilliantly conveyed in this tour de force of stylization.

From left, Claude Nicot, Nicole Chomot, Jacqueline Jehanneuf, Annick Anselme, Henri Crémieux, Michel Galabru and Nicole Vassel in a scene from "On Purge Bébé."

Japan Giving Theater, Cherry Trees to U.S.

TOKYO, July 17 (AP).—Japan plans to put cherry trees on the U.S. West Coast and a $3-million theater in Washington as bicentennial gifts to the United States, the premier's office said yesterday.

The 500-seat theater would be on the top floor of the Kennedy Center, in space set aside when the center was built in 1971.

The spokesman said the committee also is working out details for a park to be built on the Pacific Coast that would rival the cherry tree park along the Tidal Basin in Washington. The cherry trees in Washington were presented by a mayor of Tokyo 70 years ago.

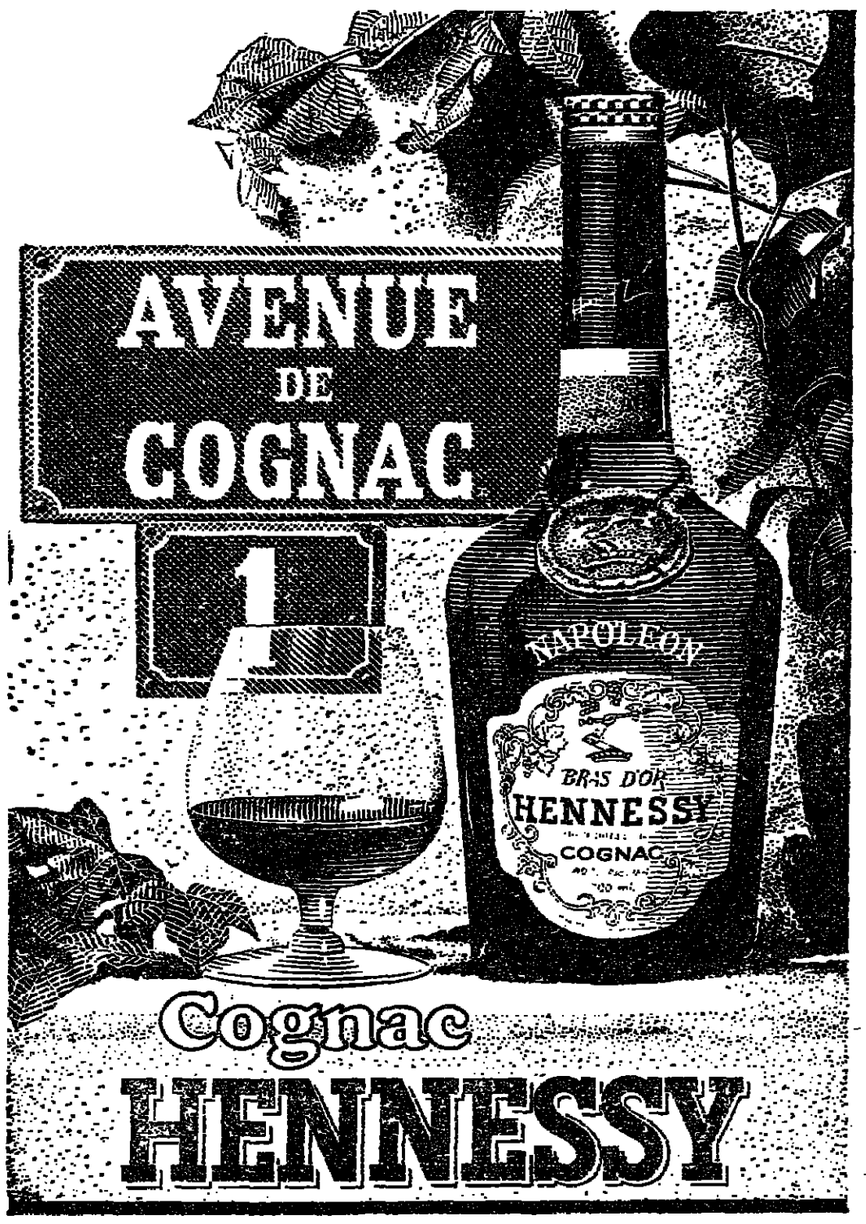
£19,500 for Goblet

LONDON, July 17 (UPI).—A glass goblet, apparently made to celebrate the birth in 1762 of the Prince of Wales, later George IV of England, was sold this week for £19,500 at Sotheby's.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 17 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Bears and I" is a modest Walt Disney production about a young American Vietnam veteran "who goes into the Rockies to find himself, which he does while bringing up three orphaned bear cubs and settling a territorial dispute between an Indian tribe and the Parks Commission," Vincent Canby says. Patrick Wayne, son of John, as the veteran is "all-American." Chief Dan George plays the wise old Indian chief "much as the late Maria Ouspenskaya used to play wise old maharanees—mostly by moving slowly and seldom changing expression" The scenery is spectacular.



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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1975

W. Germany Gives Boost To Economy

Action on Bank Curbs Will Ease Liquidity

FRANKFURT, July 17 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's monetary authority gave the nation's flagging economy another boost today by injecting more money into the financial circuit.

The aim is to make money more available, enticing businessmen to borrow to finance new investments.

The latest move will add another 1.5 billion deutsche marks to the funds banks have available for lending. This will be done by lowering the reserve requirements on the banks' foreign liabilities.

Early this month, the Bundesbank lowered the minimum reserve requirements banks have to maintain interest free at the central bank by 10 per cent on domestic and foreign liabilities. This move injected about 4 billion DM of additional liquidity. Today's reduction, bringing the percentage charged on foreign liabilities on a par with domestic obligations, will take effect Aug. 1.

The announcement had a notable effect on the dollar, which closed at 2.485 DM, up from 2.473 DM yesterday. Dealers say that the decline of the mark is tied to the fact that interest rates in Germany are falling while those in the United States are on the rise.

A further factor which has contributed to the pressure on the mark is the large volume of foreign deutsche mark Eurobond issues, reaching 5.9 billion DM during the first half of the current year. Much of this has been converted into the local currencies of the borrowers "which had to have its effects on the mark," dealers add.

They note that every piece of news about the U.S. economy that isn't of a substantially bad tenor seems to add fuel to the dollar buying." As an example, they cited today's report on U.S. gross national product.

"Everybody was aware of the fact that the U.S. economy seems to have overcome the worst and it is natural for the GNP to reflect this, yet the announcement caused a flurry of dollar buying," dealers said.

Russians Reportedly Selling Gold

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 17 (NYT).—Purchases of North American wheat by the Russians raises prospects of further large Soviet gold sales in the West to help cover the cost.

Several market sources report that Soviet state bankers have already been heavy sellers of the metal in recent months, perhaps in anticipation of the food needs.

One London source, a trade magazine named the Metal Bulletin, reported the Russians have in fact begun a long-range program of reducing gold stocks, reflecting what the Bulletin suggests is thinking by Moscow experts that gold prices have topped out.

The Russians now prefer to hold dollars instead of gold, the Bulletin said. Gold has become a less stable asset with efforts under way in the West to reduce its monetary role and eventually turn it into just another commodity, the Bulletin observed.

One Zurich banker said the Russians so far this year may have sold 125 tons of gold, worth something over $600 million at current prices.

He reported the Russians had not entered the market yet this month, but added he expected new Russian sales in the next few weeks.

In quiet conditions today gold traded around $164 an ounce, down about 20 cents from yesterday and about $1.25 from Tuesday. The price has been as high as $200 an ounce.

Union Bank of Switzerland, the biggest Swiss bank, confirmed in its latest monthly bulletin that there have been large Russian sales this year. It saw in the market's ability to absorb the Russian metal without undue price fluctuations as a sign of growing confidence in gold as an investment.

The Russians are the world's second largest producers of the metal. Output is estimated by the London Metal Bulletin at 440 tons this year, or about half the production of South Africa.

Traditionally, the Russians finance their food purchases through gold sales in the West.

One institution that keeps close watch over such transactions is the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, an intergovernmental body that performs services for central banks.

The BIS reported that after the 1972 Russian purchases of 11 million tons of U.S. wheat and 4 million tons of corn, the Russians in 1973 sold 330 tons of gold.

One result of these heavy offerings was a sharp fluctuation in the market price. Between February and June 1973, it rose from $65 an ounce to $130. But between June and October, when the bulk of the Russian sales were believed to have taken place, prices fell back to $90 an ounce.

The BIS reported the Russians sold 150 tons of gold in 1974. Between February and July, when much of the Russian sales took place, prices fell from $190 to $135 an ounce.

U.S. Reveals New Soviet Wheat Deal

3.2 Million Tons Sold Are Worth $460 Million

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Confirmation of another U.S.-Soviet wheat deal was announced today by the Agriculture Department, bringing to 3.2 million tons the total amount of wheat officially sold to the Russians so far this year.

At the same time, the Canadian Wheat Board announced the sale of 2 million long tons of wheat, approximately 74.6 million bushels, to the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials said the Russian purchases from the Americans, amounting to about 118 million bushels, will have little effect on U.S. food prices.

The Agriculture Department said yesterday that Cook Industries of Memphis sold 2 million metric tons and Cargill of Minneapolis now says it is completing arrangements to sell another 1.2 million tons. The two deals are worth an estimated $460 million.

There were unconfirmed rumors of additional deals involving wheat and other grains. One exporter, Bunge Corp. of New York, said, "We have been in conversation with them [the Russians], but nothing has jelled."

The Canadian contract is mainly for No. 1 and No. 2 western red spring wheat. No dollar value was placed on the purchase, but export prices for the two grades currently vary between about $4.75 and $4.25 a bushel, depending on protein content.

The contract includes an option providing for the shipment of part of the purchase to Cuba in the form of wheat or flour or both.

The announcements in Washington and Winnipeg came after more than a week of rumors that the Soviet Union was interested in buying substantial quantities of grain from the two countries.

The U.S. Agriculture Department earlier said this spring's hot, dry weather had trimmed Soviet grain harvest prospects nearly 5 per cent to an estimated 200 million metric tons. U.S. officials estimated this would fall about 10 million tons short of meeting Soviet needs for the coming year, meaning Moscow would probably boost grain imports.

GNP Data Show U.S. Slump Over

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (NYT).—The U.S. total output of goods and services was essentially flat in the second quarter, providing further evidence that the recession has hit bottom, the Commerce Department reported today.

Moreover, the inflation rate in the same period fell to 5.8 per cent from last year's third-quarter peak of 12.7 per cent.

Preliminary figures showed that the gross national product, the broadest measure of the total economy, declined at an annual rate of 0.3 per cent in the April-June quarter. This means basically that total output went neither up nor down.

The gross national product in the second quarter was estimated at $1,432.4 billion, up $16.8 billion from the first quarter, but all of this was accounted for by higher prices. Expressed in 1958 dollars, the GNP declined very slightly, from $780 billion in the first quarter to $779.4 billion in the second.

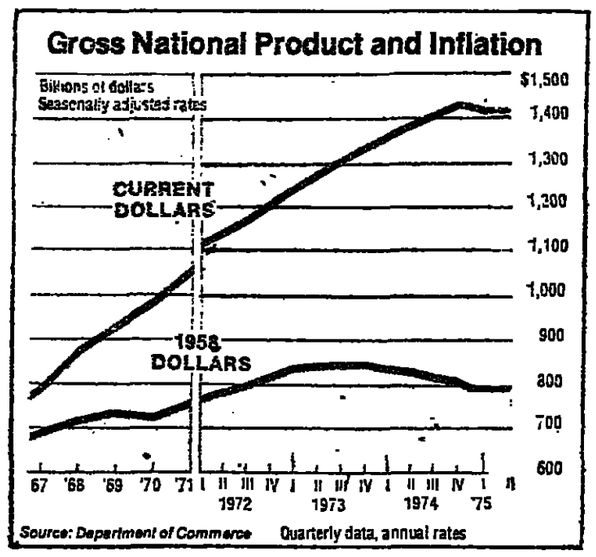
There would have been a rise in the GNP but for a record rate of liquidation of excess business inventory. "Final demand"—the purchases of consumers, businesses for plant and equipment, government and foreigners—rose for the first time since the third quarter of 1973.

In addition, after-tax personal income, adjusted for inflation and for any increase in the population, also showed its first increase since the third quarter of 1973. This key measure of well-being, called real per capita disposable income, was given a major boost by the federal tax reduction in the second quarter and it was also aided by a further slowing in the rate of inflation.

Consumers saved a near-record portion of their higher income but still spent more than in the first quarter.

The inflation rate has moderated by all of the various measures—consumer price index, wholesale price index, and the various GNP price indices. The preferred GNP measure, known as the "chain" price index, showed an inflation rate in the second quarter of 5.8 per cent, down from 7.8 per cent in the first quarter and a peak of 12.7 per cent in the third quarter of last year.

Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton called the GNP figures "heartening because they indicate that the recession has finally hit bottom." He said that "more and more economic signposts indicate that the recovery is now under way."



Lack of Investor Confidence Cited

Banks Turn Down Second N.Y. Bond Issue

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—The Municipal Assistance Corp. has been told by its underwriting banks that under present circumstances they cannot sell the next $1-billion bond issues to meet New York City's expenses in August, according to corporation sources.

The corporation has appealed to Mayor Abraham Beame to take "drastic actions"—possibly a freeze on all city wages—to allow it—to issue the bonds.

The idea of blocking the wage raises city employees are due to get starting July 1 was raised at a meeting Monday evening between Mayor Beame and Felix Rohatyn, an MAC director who helped form the corporation at the behest of Gov. Hugh Carey. Mr. Beame, according to one source, rejected the idea as impractical.

The corporation was set up by the state legislature last month as the city stood on the brink of default, unable to meet its debt obligations then coming due. It was designed to provide the $3 billion the city would otherwise have to borrow this summer, with the agency raising the cash with bonds of its own.

But the first issue, of $1 billion, encountered substantial investor resistance when it was marketed earlier this month, despite yields ranging to more than 9 per cent. Dealers and officials with the corporation attributed the investors' attitudes to confusion over the city's layoff and rehiring actions and to hostility in general toward city fiscal practices.

Word that lack of investor confidence had virtually ruled out a future sale of corporation bonds was given to the corporation directors at a meeting on Monday, a source said. The news was conveyed by representatives of the two managing underwriters for the next bond issue, Chase Manhattan Bank and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

N.Y. Stocks Drop on Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, July 17 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices opened lower today, made a feeble attempt to rally around mid-day but were battered down again in late trading.

Profit-taking was said to be the chief reason for the weakness, but analysts said investors also were discouraged by Mideast uncertainties, new problems in New York City's financial crisis, and indications that the recent rise in bank prime interest rates is beginning to attract industry support.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.83 points to 864.28. Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers about 930 to 490.

Volume totaled 21.42 million shares compared with 25.25 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed selling in part to the report that the federal reserve might again be tightening its monetary policy and to a spreading bank prime rate increase.

Late in the session, Chase Manhattan joined other major banks in raising the prime rate to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent.

Brokers said the market was also nervous about reports that First National City Bank might raise its prime rate another 1/4 point tomorrow to 7 1/2 per cent.

Northrop fell 2 3/8 to 28 1/2. It said it accepted the resignation of its chairman Thomas V. Jones. The firm's board said it found that Mr. Jones was responsible for a large part of the irregularities in its business operations.

Boise-Cascade fell 1 to 25 5/8, and Bausch & Lomb gained 1 5/8 to 38 3/8.

Xerox lost 1 1/4 to 68. Industry analysts expected the firm to report flat or slightly higher quarterly earnings later this week or early next week.

Gillette dropped 1 1/8 to 29 1/8 after reporting lower profits.

Alcoa gave up 1 1/8 to 46 1/8. It also reported lower quarterly results.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.57 to 95.70.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.47 to 92.45.

Canada to Cut Natural Gas Sales to U.S.

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 17 (NYT).—Exports of Canadian natural gas to the United States will be reduced because of an impending shortage, the minister for energy, mines and resources, Donald MacDonald, announced yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald, commenting in the House of Commons on a report by the National Energy Board recommending restraints on the consumption and export of natural gas, said that the cutbacks would be taken in consultation with Washington to insure that American consumers dependent on Canadian supplies would be protected as far as possible in the new export schedule.

Canadian users of natural gas will also be restricted in expansion of their present consumption, Mr. MacDonald said. He indicated that new regulations and pricing policies would be instituted to enforce conservation of the resource, with details to be given following discussions with the gas-producing provinces affected.

Canada produces 2,400 billion cubic feet of natural gas a year, of which about 1,000 billion cubic feet is exported to the United States. While this represents only 4.5 per cent of all gas consumed by Americans, some areas of the United States (especially the northwest) depend heavily on Canadian sources for the fuel.

The Energy Board, in a report issued yesterday, said that the search for increased production of natural gas in Canada had been dimmed by disappointments in the expected rate of new discoveries of the fuel, poor prospects for early deliveries of new reserves already found in remote places, and lowering of production in the major gas-producing province of British Columbia and an increase in domestic needs, among other factors.

The board's report confirms earlier concerns that natural gas supplies will not be adequate in the near term to meet both projected increases in domestic demand and existing export commitments," a government statement said.

It is clear from the information presented (by the Energy Board) that there will have to be some curtailment of our export contracts and that growth of demand in Canada will have to be restrained until frontier supplies of gas are available," the statement concluded.

The frontier supplies referred to are the known reserves of between 20,000 billion and 30,000 billion cubic feet in Arctic islands and Arctic areas of the Northwest Territories.

Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	370.2	331.8
Profits (millions)	9.6	8.8
Per Share	0.77	0.70
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	716.7	591.4
Profits (millions)	17.2	15.2
Per Share	1.37	1.21

Aluminum Co. of America

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	577.6	703.2
Profits (millions)	18.89	50.4
Per Share	0.55	1.50
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,152.2	1,357.0
Profits (millions)	50.4	95.8
Per Share	1.47	2.85

Bendix

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	696.0	659.0
Profits (millions)	27.1	20.5
Per Share	1.33	1.26
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,940.0	1,840.0
Profits (millions)	57.7	54.8
Per Share	3.54	3.26

Central & Southwest

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	168.3	134.7
Profits (millions)	17.6	14.4
Per Share	0.34	0.30
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	317.5	252.0
Profits (millions)	33.4	30.1
Per Share	0.66	0.64

Champion International

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	603.0	682.7
Profits (millions)	13.4	33.3
Per Share	0.38	1.10
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,132.9	1,279.3
Profits (millions)	27.3	59.1
Per Share	0.79	1.93

Chase Manhattan

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a53.7	a38.7
Per Share	a1.68	a1.21
Profits (millions)	b75.5	b38.0
Per Share	b2.36	b1.19
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a116.0	a75.0
Per Share	a3.62	a2.34
Profits (millions)	b135.6	b74.0
Per Share	b4.23	b2.31

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Dow Chemical

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,200.0	1,320.0
Profits (millions)	143.0	178.0
Per Share	1.55	1.92
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,340.0	2,300.0
Profits (millions)	259.0	262.0
Per Share	2.91	2.83

Eli Lilly

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	312.3	284.3
Profits (millions)	47.4	46.6
Per Share	0.69	0.68
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	665.1	597.7
Profits (millions)	105.3	104.9
Per Share	1.54	1.52

Evans Products

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	218.9	333.3
Profits (millions)	5.0	5.8
Per Share	0.29	0.34
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	399.9	582.5
Profits (millions)	3.5	6.5
Per Share	0.20	0.38

Gen. Tel./Electronics

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,447.9	1,406.5
Profits (millions)	77.8	94.0
Per Share	0.51	0.78
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,823.6	2,725.9
Profits (millions)	148.0	181.2
Per Share	1.17	1.51

First Bank System

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a16.1	a12.9
Per Share	a1.08	a0.94
Profits (millions)	b16.1	b13.9
Per Share	b1.08	b0.94
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a32.9	a27.8
Per Share	a2.21	a1.89
Profits (millions)	b32.9	b27.8
Per Share	b2.22	b1.89

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Merrill Lynch

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	261.5	175.1
Profits (millions)	29.7	2.7
Per Share	0.83	0.07
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	529.6	365.2
Profits (millions)	63.1	10.5
Per Share	1.77	0.29

*Restated.

Monsanto

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	884.7	922.2
Profits (millions)	74.1	108.0
Per Share	2.08	3.12
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,800.0	1,760.0
Profits (millions)	171.5	202.5
Per Share	4.87	5.86

Polaroid

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	199.3	178.6
Profits (millions)	13.4	2.2
Per Share	0.41	0.07
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	341.9	321.5
Profits (millions)	21.7	12.1
Per Share	0.66	0.37

Pullman

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	509.3	338.1
Profits (millions)	12.2	11.1
Per Share	1.67	1.52
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	976.6	635.2
Profits (millions)	21.3	20.1
Per Share	2.93	2.77

Honeywell

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	683.4	655.2
Profits (millions)	11.8	20.4
Per Share	0.61	1.06
Per Share Diluted	0.50	0.91
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,289.4	1,244.1
Profits (millions)	17.9	36.7
Per Share	0.92	1.91
Per Share Diluted	0.66	1.65

Inland Steel

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	499.0	631.8
Profits (millions)	18.5	35.9
Per Share	1.01	1.97
Per Share Diluted	0.99	1.88
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,097.2	1,176.2
Profits (millions)	57.8	65.6
Per Share	3.16	3.60
Per Share Diluted	3.05	3.44

Northrop

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	247.1	210.4
Profits (millions)	5.5	4.7
Per Share	1.42	1.24
Per Share Diluted	1.26	1.07
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	460.7	399.5
Profits (millions)	10.2	7.2
Per Share	2.69	1.89
Per Share Diluted	2.37	1.65

Western Bancorp

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a20.3	a21.0
Per Share	a0.85	a0.89
Profits (millions)	b20.2	b20.97
Per Share	b0.85	b0.88
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a43.5	a40.7
Per Share	a1.82	a1.71
Profits (millions)	b43.4	b40.7
Per Share	b1.82	b1.71

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

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CB34

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
32⅞	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	176	80¼	79¼	79¼	—2⅜
41⅝	41	AbbLab wi		18	48⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅝
47⅞	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	32	46¼	45⅛	46⅛	+⅞
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	—⅛
41½	17¼	AdmDg .04e	9	57	41⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
101½	77⅞	AdmEx .77e		12	101½	100⅞	100⅞	
61¼	21⅛	Adms Millis		33	5	4½	4½	—⅝
93⅝	31½	Addressog	81	85	81⅛	8	81⅛	—1⅛
18	7¼	Advinv .26e		25	9⅛	9	9⅛	
29⅛	29	AetnaLf 1.08	11	474	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅝
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		2	49¾	49¾	49¾	—1
7	4⅝	Aguirre Co	7	3	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	72	11	10⅛	10⅛	
45⅝	15⅝	Allegn Inc	11	71	45⅝	41⅛	45⅝	+⅞
76⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	137	74⅛	72⅝	73¼	—1⅝
76⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	137	74⅛	72⅝	73¼	—1⅝
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	10	16	11¾	11½	11½	—⅛
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	102	22	21½	22	+⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industrls	7	124	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¼	10⅛	Alcoa 1.20	40	57	16⅝	16	16	—⅛
13⅝	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	79	79	79	+⅝
17⅝	9	Alaska Imrs	11	150	16⅝	15½	15½	—½
19⅝	13⅞	*Albanyin .60*	6	7	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	22	53	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
20¼	12½	Albertsn .60	10	17	20¼	20	20	
26⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .60	7	255	25¼	24⅝	25	—⅛
13¼	7½	AlcoSid .48	5	49	12½	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	43	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	12	49	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
6⅝	3	AllsNMt .48e	21	63	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
11⅞	6⅝	AllegCp .45e	9	71	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
26⅞	20⅝	AllelLud 1.80	3	40	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
19¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	45	17¼	17	17	—⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	13	29	11½	10¾	11¼	—¼
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	292	36¾	37⅝	38¼	—¼
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	9	9	14½	14⅛	14¼	
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	6	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.59	9	196	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	—⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt	8		2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
12⅞	6⅝	AllisChal .26	7	281	12½	11⅞	12	—⅛
12½	7⅝	Alpha Pf .72	5	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
50⅛	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	10	181	37½	36	36⅛	—1⅞
46⅞	25¾	AmalgSug 3	3	36	38	37¼	38	+1½
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	119	53¾	52⅞	52⅞	—1½
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		3	129	129	129	—1
15	6	AMBAC .60	7	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3½	1	Amcord .24	7	76	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	13¼	Amerce 1.28	5	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	5	631	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		56	56¾	55½	55½	—⅝
22	7¾	AAirFlt .44	14	123	21¾	20¼	21⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	28	306	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
14⅞	3⅞	A Baker .40	7		14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	51	42¼	41⅞	42¼	+⅛
27⅝	13⅞	AmBscit .80	8	533	23	22½	22⅝	+⅛
7⅞	5	*AmBdM .36*	9	39	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
34½	25	A Can 2.20a	6	156	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—⅝
23¼	18⅞	A Can pf1.75	5		22½	22	22	—⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg	10		2⅛	2½	2½	—⅛
16¼	13⅞	A Chain 1.20	6	21	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—⅛
28⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	6	450	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—½
7	3	AmDist .12p	67	11	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	12	71	26¼	25½	25½	—1
4⅝	2⅝	AmDualVt		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
21	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	491	20¼	19⅞	20	
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .24	6	692	11¼	10¼	11¼	+⅝
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	24	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅞	11⅞	AmF pf1.50		290	13¼	13½	13½	—⅛
24⅞	20⅞	AGlBd 1.96e		49	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
17⅞	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32	9		17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	71	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
22⅞	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		19	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
16½	8⅞	AmHoist .70	6	41	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
43½	27¾	A Home .38	26	655	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
19¾	12⅞	A Home pf 2		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—5
33½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	411	32¼	31	31	—1¼
41⅞	17⅞	Am Invest		65	47⅞	45⅝	47⅞	+⅝
7½	3½	A Medicl .12	9	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7½	1⅞	A Medicom	7	182	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅞
7½	3⅝	Am Motors		462	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
38¾	32½	ANatG 2.54b	7	225	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—⅝
12⅝	9	Am Seating	17	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
19½	7⅝	AmShip .68b	588	7	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	—½
16⅝	8⅛	AmStand .80	7	159	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
55	41⅞	A Std pf4.75	14		55	54¼	54¼	—⅛
9⅞	6	AmSterll .28	12	45	8¼	8	8	—⅛
29	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	8	51	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	873	50¾	50⅛	50⅝	
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		66	54⅝	54⅛	54¼	—⅝
42⅝	30½	ATT pfB3.74		38	45	44⅝	45	+⅛
46	39⅞	ATT pfA2.64		100	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	—⅝
10½	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	5	9½	8½	9½	
14¾	11	AW Spl1.25		z100	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
6	1	AW4.1pf 1.43		2100	15½	15½	15½	
20⅝	8⅛	Ameron 1	5	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
5⅝	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	33	5⅞	5¼	5¼	
19⅝	10⅝	Amefek 1	8	67	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—⅝
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	403	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
40⅝	23⅛	AMPInc .37	31	316	34½	33⅝	34¼	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	24	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	233	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		86	3½	2⅞	2⅞	—½
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	28	30¼	30¼	30¼	—¼
44	36	Amst pf2.45		2	43	43	43	
8⅝	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		3	7½	7⅝	7½	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	27	69⅛	68	68	—1
8⅛	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	32	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
20⅞	13½	Anacond .60	6	195	18½	17⅝	18	
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	5	22	22	22	—⅛
34⅞	20⅞	AnderClay .1	7	11	32⅞	32½	32⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Angelica .12	9	35	8	7⅞	7⅞	
20⅞	13⅞	AnsulCo .62t	4	52	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
15	9⅛	Apache .50	9	92	14	13⅞	14	
21⅝	9½	ApcoOil .49t	9	629	20⅞	20½	20⅝	—⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		201	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
26⅝	17⅞	APL Cp 1.20	7	45	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅝
13	12⅛	APL Cp wi		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	—½
3⅝	1¼	Applid Mag		15	3½	3⅛	3½	
		ARA Svc n	15	21	56½	55⅝	56½	
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		4	22⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅞
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	69	33⅛	32½	32⅞	—⅞
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Enth		98	4	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
4⅛	2¼	Arister		87	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	167	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ArBest .22b		39	7¼	6⅞	7	+⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	70	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
4	1⅝	Arlen RlvD		120	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	17	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
24	23	Armco 1.60a	4	266	28⅞	27⅝	27¾	—⅝
30⅝	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		20	28½	28	28½	+⅝
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	23	108	25¾	25⅛	25½	—½
49½	44½	ArmC pf3.75		220	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	+⅝
17⅞	10½	Armst Rub	13	35	14⅝	14	14¼	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6		13½	12⅞	13½	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Arvin .22t	29	71	8	7½	7⅝	
47¾	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		432	44	43¼	43⅞	—⅝
19¾	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	145	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	204	24½	23½	24¼	+⅛
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	166	30½	29⅞	30	—⅝
25⅝	17¼	AsdSpg 1.40	7	1	25	25	25	
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50a	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	27	18¼	17⅞	18	

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
110	75½	AtlRch 2.50	13	645	107½	104	105½	—2⅞
51	43	AtlRc pf5.25		210	47¼	47¼	47¼	—¾
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		2	182	180½	180½	—2½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		107	72	70½	70½	—1¾
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		67	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
9⅛	3¾	ATO Inc .20	6	56	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
65	27½	AutDat .20e	35	124	64⅛	63½	63½	—¾
6	1¾	Autom Ind	7	68	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp		118	7¼	7	7	—⅛
1½	⅞	Avco Cp wt		18	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		14	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅝
38¾	21¾	AveryPd .30	9	22	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc .15	11	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	5	133	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.68	24	1085	47⅞	47¼	45⅝	—2⅝
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	37	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—⅝
		B						
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	8	118	25¼	24	24⅛	—¾
7⅞	3	Bache .20e	14	77	7⅛	6⅞	7	
11⅝	4½	Bakerin .20	11	131	11	10⅝	10⅞	
56	32	BakerOil .42	23	228	56	54¾	54⅞	—1⅛
7⅞	6⅛	*BaldDH .60*	7	2	7	7	7	
20	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	9	8	19⅛	19	19¼	
22¼	15⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	74	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
54	45⅝	Balt pf84.50		z100	52½	52½	52½	—1
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	11	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅝
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	140	36¾	36⅝	36½	—⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
17	9	Bangr pf 2		9	12¼	11¾	12¼	+⅝
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	3	32⅞	32¾	32¾	—⅝
13¼	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	7	13½	13½	13½	
42	31¾	BankTr 3	6	131	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
30⅝	19½	BarbOil 1.60		6	29¾	29	29	—1
18⅞	11¼	BardCR .20	16	34	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
11¾	6⅝	Basicinc .60	4	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
30⅞	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z400	29½	28½	29½	—1½
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	3	49	26	25⅝	25¾	+⅝
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	18	399	38⅝	38	38⅛	+1⅝
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .10	34	165	45⅞	44⅞	45⅛	—⅝
18	14½	BaySvG 1.80	5	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
24	24½	BkofNY 1.52	7	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
12¼	9½	Bkrng Ins 1	4	239	16⅛	15½	16¼	—⅝

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chge
78½	63	NYSE pf8.80	2.9	63	88½	88½	88½+	½
19⅝	15⅝	NiMnP 1.18	7	149	18	17¾	18	+⅛
87½	67	NiM pf 10.60		2530	75	73½	75¼	— ¼
76	63	NiaM pf7.72		2810	74½	74½	74½	
59½	39½	NiaM pf 6.19		200	57	57	57	— ½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		220	35	35	35	— ¾
15	11	NiaSnr 1.03e		12	14⅞	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
17¾	11¾	NL Ind 1	6	240	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
15½	13¾	NLT Cp .60	7	95	17⅛	16½	16¾—	¼
71	59⅞	NorfkWn 5	7	157	65¾	62½	65¾+	¼
15⅝	12⅝	NorIn 1.25	4	72	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
22⅝	10⅞	Norris 1.12	8	45	21⅞	21¼	21½	
—	—	NoACoal .80	3e	12	43½	42½	42½—	¾
10½	5⅝	NoAmR 1.64e	5	63	7½	7½	7½+	⅜
24½	18¼	NoAPhi 1.20	9	114	22⅛	20¾	21⅞+	⅝
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .100	6	100	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	¾	NoCeAir wt		7	15-16	⅞	15-16—	1-16
10	8⅝	NoStUt 1.02	6	1525	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
11½	8½	NoCenGs .58	8	2	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
9½	5⅝	viNoCen Ry		2300	6⅛	5	6	— ⅛
24¾	17½	NorIllGas 2	7	34	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
24½	19½	NoIlS pf1.46		10	22⅛	21¾	21¾—	⅞
19⅛	13¾	NIndPS 1.36	10	171	18	18	18	+ ⅛
70	57½	NNGas 3.10e	6	40	67½	65⅛	67¼—	¼
94½	91	NoNG pf8.45		253	94	94	94	+ ⅛
36⅝	13⅞	NoStPw 1.84	10	71	25	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
61	32	NSPw pf3.60		210	40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅛
47⅞	29⅞	Northgt .50e	18	10	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
23⅝	17¾	Northrp 1.60	5	237	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	2⅞
32	23⅛	Nrthp pf7.45		2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
22⅞	11⅞	NwStAirl .15	9	525	21½	21⅛	21½—	⅜
46¾	34	NwEngEl 2.40a	9	16	41	41	41	— ⅛
23¾	13¾	NwEn ct1.60	4	63	25⅛	24¾	25⅛—	⅛
35½	18⅝	NwInd 1.75	3	121	35⅛	34	34⅛—	⅝
16½	8½	NwInd wt		16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
95½	90	NwInd pfA5		2	103½	102	102	— 1½
76½	49⅝	NwIn pf4.20		21	75	75	75—	1½
12½	7⅞	NwML 1.14e	11	37	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
46	34	NwSUt 2.40a	9	16	41	41	41	— ⅛
23⅝	20½	Norton 1.70	7	9	22⅞	22½	22⅞—	⅛
22	16⅞	NorStim .40	11	493	23½	19⅞	19⅞—	⅝
48	25¼	NortS pf1.60		20	44½	44	44	
38½	19⅝	NucorCp .58	4	72	19¼	17¾	18¼+	⅛
91⅞	65⅝	NVF Co 1	1	69	70½	70½	70½	

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chge
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	6	49	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅝
14½	7¼	Oakite P .54	9	2	13	13	13	—⅝
22⅝	12⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1706	21⅞	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
12½	6⅝	OccidPet wt		253	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅛
76½	45	OcciPf pf 4		10	68	65½	68—	1½
72	49¾	OcciP pf3.40		20	66½	66½	66½—	1¼
22⅝	19	OcciP pf2.50		102	22⅛	22	22⅛	
36	32⅛	OcciP pf2.16		23	34¾	33½	33½—	2⅝
21⅝	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	73	20¼	19⅞	20	+⅛
33½	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	31⅝	31	31	—⅛
16⅝	12⅞	OhioEd 1.16	10	194	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		238	45½	45½	45½+	1¼
43½	38½	OhEd pf3.90		210	39½	39½	39½—	¼
101	101	OhPw pf1.50		250	116½	116½	116½+	½
81	69	OhPw pf8.48		230	75	75	75	
75	68	OhPw pf8.04		210	72	72	72	—1
74	63	OhPw pf7.76		210	67½	67½	67½—	1½
13⅝	10½	OKC Cp .80	4	26	11⅛	11½	11½—	¼
25⅛	17⅞	OkIaGE 1.40	11	37	22⅛	22½	22½—	⅜
25½	17⅞	OkIaNG 1.60	9	38	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
29½	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	92	28¼	28¼	28¼—	½
36	13¾	OlinKnit 1	7	238	25¼	24	25¼+	1
13½	7⅝	Omark .50	5	38	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12¾	10	Opelika 1	9	1	12½	12½	12½	
12½	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	26	11⅞	11¼	11⅞—	⅛
15	9⅝	Orange .12	16	168	14½	13¾	14	—⅛
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	196	31½	31	31	—⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	22	51	26¼	26	26	—⅛
16¼	8	OutletCo .75	6	4	16	16	16	+⅛
21¼	9	OvernMt .80	9	60	21⅛	20½	21	+⅜
14⅞	8½	OverShip .15	5	133	14½	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
42⅞	25¼	OwensCo .88	24	414	42	41⅞	41⅞—	⅜
63¼	32	OwensIll 1.72	7	92	45¼	44½	45⅛+	⅛
77	62½	OwnIll pf4.75		2	75	75	75	—1
14⅝	7⅛	OxfrdInd .60	5	10	14	14	14	

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		16	13½	13	13	—⅜
23½	16⅛	PacGas 1.68	7	443	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
19	14⅝	PacLts 1.68	7	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
25⅛	13¾	PacPetr1 .80	10	31	22⅞	22½	22½—	¼
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	98	19¼	19	19⅛	
15½	12⅝	PacTT .120	9	29	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
75	69	PacTT pf 6		2310	73	72	72	—1½
9⅞	8½	PacTn .80a	5	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6½	3¼	PalmW .10e	4	136	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15⅝	8¾	PalW pf1.50		13	13¼	13	13¼	
57	52⅝	PalmBc .25	6	21	54	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3	PamMd .05e	11	676	7⅞	7½	7¾—	⅛
5¼	2	PanAm Air		416	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
34¼	27¼	PanHP 2	7	79	33	31⅞	32⅞—	¼
11	6½	Paprcit .60b	6	17	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Pargas .58	8	10	13⅞	13¼	13⅞—	⅛
24⅝	13¼	ParHan 1.12	7	8	23	22⅝	23	—⅛
19⅝	10¾	ParkPen .12	11	39	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
37⅞	14	Pasco Inc	17	129	37½	35½	35½—	1⅝
16¼	6½	Paylis nw .35	9	29	16⅛	16	16¼+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa .08r	13	77	21	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		54	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
7½	3⅞	PennDix .24	5	49	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Penn Fruit		15	3	3	3	—⅛
43½	35½	Pennzy 2.16	29	408	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞—	⅝
20	15⅝	PaPwL1 1.80	7	130	19⅝	19	19⅝	
72	79	PaPL pf8.70		2350	87½	86	86	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		2110	80	80	80	—1
52	44½	PaPL pf4.50		260	48½	47½	47½	
26½	17⅞	Pennwlt 1.36	8	240	23½	23	23⅛	
42¼	31	Pennzl pf2.50		2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞—	⅛
22	18⅛	Pepsi pf5.50		24	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
35½	17	Pennzoil 1.20	7	244	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
80	58½	Pennz pf8 8		1	79	79	79	+1½
7½	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	13	24	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
17¼	30½	PeopGs 2.68	6	116	35½	35	35	—⅛
50	40½	PepsiCo 1.40	16	101	46⅝	44⅞	45⅛—	⅛
28	18	ParkElm .28	26	191	27¼	27¼	27¼—	½
25⅝	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	26	25	24¼	24⅝	
13⅝	6¼	PeterPl .80	27	4	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
71⅝	34	PetrieS .30a	22	1	67	67	67	+⅛
20	8¾	PetroBan .50	6	15	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
22	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		4	22½	22	22	
36½	24	Pfizer .76a	15	843	29¾	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
49¼	27	PhelpD 2.20	9	165	38¾	38⅛	38½+	⅛
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.44	8	245	14⅞	14⅝	14¾—	⅛
82	67	PhilE pf8 75		240	77½	76½	76½	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		2100	68½	68½	68½	
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		2100	40½	40	40	
12⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .70	6	13	12	12	12	
59¼	40⅞	PhilMorr .50	16	580	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛—	⅜
6	2	Philips Ind		14	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.40	12	904	59½	58½	58½—	1½
31½	27⅞	PhilVnK .40		104	8	8	8	— ⅛
19½	7⅝	PickwikC 1a	10	48	17½	16½	16⅞—	⅛
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	⅛
6½	2⅞	Pier1 Imprt	18	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
72¼	36	Pillsbry 1.60	13	220	69½	69	69¼	
11	10⅛	PinCp 1.20	10	101	30⅛	29¾	29¾—	⅜
20⅝	11¼	PitnyBo .60	10	253	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
23	13½	PittFrg .80b	14	17	26⅝	26¼	26⅝—	⅛
31¼	36⅞	Pittston .80b	9	403	78¾	77½	77½—	⅛
32½	12⅝	Pizza Hut	14	35	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	1⅛
5⅝	1¾	Plan Research	10	39	5⅝	4½	4½	—⅜
6⅝	2½	Playboy 12	17	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18¾	6¾	Plessy 1.36e	5	71	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝
7⅛	3¼	PNB M .80e	11	40	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
40¾	15	Polaroid .32	4	1160	40	38½	39	+⅛
13½	3⅞	Ponderosa	28	368	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	9	10	18	17⅝	17⅝—	½
20¼	13⅝	Porter 1b	9	60	21⅛	20½	21⅛—	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.48	8	74	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
106½	100	PoG pf 11.52		2310	104¼	103⅝	103⅞—	⅝
48⅝	23⅝	Potlch 1.20	16	40	47¾	47	47	—1
73¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	165	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝—	½
49¾	41	PotEl pf4.50		220	44¼	44¼	44¼+	⅛
34¾	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44	3		31¾	31¼	31¾+	⅜
31¼	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	9	141	32	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
15⅝	8	PremPr .36	9	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅝	10	Premr pf.90		1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
100¼	78½	ProctGam 2	22	391	95	94	94½—	½
8⅝	6	ProdRsh .30	6	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
38⅛	18⅞	Proler 1.40	3	13	35⅞	35¼	35¼—	⅜
6	4	PSA Inc	30	5⅛	5	5	5	—⅛
16⅞	13⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	135	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.52	8	131	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
12	10¼	PSE pf 19.25		2150	110	110	110	+½
99	82	PSEG pf9.63		270	91	91	91	+⅛
53½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		250	77	76	76	—1⅛
75¼	64½	PSEG pf7.80		270	73¾	73¾	73¾	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		2100	70½	70½	70½—	½
45	39	PSEG pf4.38		250	43½	43	43	—1½
7¼	2⅝	PSEG pf1.40		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
41	29⅞	PsInd 2.56	10	251	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
13	8½	PsNH 1.80	7	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
20½	11⅝	PsNM 1.28	10	54	20⅞	20¼	20¼+	½
9½	3	Publicker .791	7	35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Pueblotin .30	8	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4¾	2⅞	PR CR .03p		3	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
37⅝	26⅞	PugSd 2.16	6	29	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
62½	38	Pullman 1.70	11	130	60¾	59⅞	60	—1⅛
14¼	7¼	PureCp .88	8	103	12¼	12⅛	12½—	⅛
20	14½	Purlex pf1.25		3	19¾	19¾	19¾—	¾
33⅝	17⅝	Purlin Fash		36	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
35⅛	17⅝	Purolator 1	11	27	35½	35	35	—⅜
20½	12⅝	QuakOat .80	12	156	19½	18⅞	18⅞—	½
112¼	100¼	QuaO pf9.56		2160	101½	101½	101½	
25¼	19	QuakStO .64	13	25	22	21½	21½—	⅜

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chge
45⅛	36	RalstPrP .90	17	237	43¾	42⅝	43⅞—	⅛
57	21⅝	Ramada .12	17	505	55⅝	54⅛	54¼	
10	6⅝	Rancho .40	57	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
8⅛	5½	RapAm .07e		35	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
29⅞	17¼	Raybest 1.50	5	44	29⅝	28½	28¾	
27⅝	17¼	Raymint .40	10	54	21⅛	20½	20½—	⅜
39⅞	25¼	Raytheon 1	13	676	55¼	54½	54⅝—	½
21⅛	10⅝	RCA 1	19	670	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	RCA cvpf .4		4	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
42½	32⅛	RCA pf 3.50		210	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	vjReadg Co		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅛	vjReadg Inf		7	3	3	3	—⅛
27	15⅝	RdgBafe .36	7	46	26	24¾	24⅝—	⅛
8½	1⅛	Redman Ind		30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
14⅝	7½	ReeceCp .74	11	84	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
34⅝	16¼	Reed Tool	15	672	35⅝	34⅛	34½+	1
15⅝	10¼	RelchCh .60	4	98	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
7	4½	Reliab St .40	8	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
19¼	10¼	RellanEl .98	6	49	17½	17	17½+	⅛
51	35	Rellan pf 3		12	47⅞	47½	47⅞—	1¼
8	4⅝	RelIGp .20p		353	7⅝	6½	7½+	1⅛
14⅝	7⅝	ReGp pfC.45p		241	13⅝	12½	12½+	1½
18⅛	10¼	ReG pfB.85p		16	16⅝	16	16	
14⅝	8¼	Republic Cp	5	25	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
12	8⅝	RepFin2 .80	6	21	11½	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		2	2	2	2	—⅛
35⅞	22½	RepSt 1.60g	3	204	37⅝	37	37⅝+	¼
10⅛	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	9	135	9⅝	9½	9½	
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	6	21¼	21	21¼+	½
37¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	15	13	31⅝	31	31	—1
14½	6⅛	RevCop .30e	5	184	11⅝	10⅝	11½+	1⅛
81½	40⅞	Revlon 1.20	19	147	73⅞	72⅝	74⅛—	1⅝
4⅝	2⅞	Rexham .20	8	20	4⅛	3⅞	4	
34⅝	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	49	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛—	⅜
37	22¼	Rexn pf2.36		1	36½	36½	36½	
50⅝	39⅞	ReynInd 2.88	8	531	57½	56⅞	56⅞—	⅛
68¼	52⅝	Reyn pf2.25		2	63½	63½	63½—	⅜
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	5	271	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
59	44½	ReynM pf4.50		10	57	56½	56½—	½
38½	34⅝	ReynM pf2.37		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
19⅝	7	ReynSec .40	7	26	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
12¼	9⅞	Richardsn 1	6	19	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	12	166	23⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Richmnd .80	8	39	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
17⅞	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	7	29	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	336	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
10⅝	7½	RioGr pf.80		116	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	17	305	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
26⅞	17½	RivianF .96	11	38	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15½	9	Robshaw .70	30	43	15	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅝	19⅝	RobStph 1.30	7	8	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
18¼	10⅛	RobIns .24a	12	382	13	12½	12½—	⅛
17¼	10⅞	RochGs 1.28	7	15	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
13½	9⅛	RochTel .76	10	29	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
11⅝	4⅞	Rockwor .32	14	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
25½	15½	Rockwlnt 2	8	102	24¼	24⅛	24½	
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		5	59⅞	59¾	59⅞—	⅛
22½	17	RkInt pf1.25		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
85½	45½	RohmH 1.20	22	66	74¼	73½	74¼+	⅜
11	7⅝	Rohrind .40	7	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	½
22½	11¼	Rollins .20	14	135	20½	20⅛	20¼—	⅜
8½	4⅞	Romson .16p	27	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10½	9½	Roper 1.20		15	14	13⅞	13⅞	
25¼	18	RorerA .90	12	80	23⅝	22½	22½—	½
47⅝	27½	Rosario .40b	19	187	45¼	44	44¼—	1
18½	8⅞	RoyCol .64	18	170	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
39¼	24	RoyID 3.16e	3	267	37¼	35¾	36¾—	⅝
7½	3½	RoyInd .45g	14	71	7	6⅝	6⅞	
5½	3½	RTE Cp .76	17	3	5½	5½	5½	
25½	14	Rubbrm .40	33	29	24¼	23½	24½+	1½
25½	11	Rucker .20	9	237	24	23½	23⅞+	½
17	5⅞	RussTog .76	17	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
36	24¼	Ryder Sys		451	7⅝	7⅛	8	+ ⅛

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chge
47½	25	SabineR .56	12	17	40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅛
5	1½	Safeprd Ind	20	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
52½	32½	Safeway 1.60	14	121	51¼	51¼	51½—	⅛
11½	4⅞	Scan Corp	7	33	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
34½	26½	StJoeMin 1	7	81	33½	32½	33¼+	1
12⅞	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	12	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
27⅝	21¼	StLSnF 2.20	6	9	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
11⅛	9½	StPaUs .96a		65	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	6	57	29⅛	27⅞	28	
7¼	3½	Salant .240	8	54	7½	7	7⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	SanDGs .120	7	92	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Sandrs Assoc		155	10	9¾	9½—	⅜
14¼	5¾	SJuanR .80f	6	5	11	11¼	11¼—	⅛
30⅝	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	164	28	27½	27½—	¼
8⅝	7¼	SFeInd pf.50		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38⅝	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	13	125	34	33⅝	33¾—	⅜
15¼	5⅞	SaraWr .40	10	35	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Saul RlEst		60	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
8⅝	6¼	SavanE .40p	4	11	7⅝	7¼	7½—	⅛
15	9	SavnEA 1.34		4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
25⅝	17⅞	Sav A Step		25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	SavDOr .75e	21	73	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	½
7⅝	4	SavInB wch	27	14	7½	7½	7½	
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon Ind	19	31	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	8	109	3⅞	3½	3¾	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
67½	44½	SchergPl .80	22	1954	55¼	52½	53	—3
29⅞	15½	SchlitzBr .68	19	593	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛—	1½
90½	69	Schlumb .60	26	255	85⅞	84	85½—	1
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .56	4	69	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
37⅛	24⅝	SCOInd .60	7	20	8½	8¼	8⅞—	
19⅞	8½	ScotLPd .72	4	33	17⅞	17	17¼+	⅜
9⅝	9	Scot LPd wi		7	9	9	9	—⅛
19⅝	9⅛	ScottPap 1	11	67	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
14½	8¼	ScottFor .68	7	63	15⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	ScottPap .68	8	203	15¼	15	15⅛—	⅛
11½	5	Scotty's 10	14	9

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	3½	AAV Cos .28	5	9	6⅝	6¼	-1/16
6⅛	3⅜	AbrdMf .40b	8	1	5½	5½	5½— 1/16
1⅞	⅞	Acme Proc	13	41	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4	1⅝	Action Ind	7	4	3	2⅞	2⅞
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜+ 3/16
3⅝	2	A&EPlast P	4	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	8	129	1⅝	1½	1½— 1/16
4⅞	2¼	AeroFlo .15e	12	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛— 1/16
3⅝	1¼	Aeronca Inc		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .08f	11	3	2⅝	2½	2½
7-16	¼	Affil Cap wt		22	⅜	5-16	⅜+1-16
6¾	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	13	2	6¼	6¼	6¼
7⅞	5½	Affil Pub .40	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— 1/16
3½	2	After Six .10	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— 1/16
2	1	AIC Photo		1	1¾	1¾	1¾— 1/16
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	9	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	14	7½	7¼	7¼
49¼	15⅝	AlaxM 1.07e	9	32	49½	49	49½+ 1½
25	14⅛	AlanWd .25g	3	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	10	41	5⅝	5⅜	5½
2⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn		4	2½	2½	2½+ 1/16
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12c	7	19	11	10⅞	10⅞— 1/16
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl		24	5	4⅝	4⅞+ 1/16
2⅝	1¼	AllegA wtO		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— 3/16
6½	4½	AllanTr .24e	3	5	6½	6½	6½+ 1/16
2⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	16	52	2¼	2¼	2¼— 1/16
4½	1¾	Allamil Cp	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— 1/16
7¾	9-16	Allec Corp	50	3	1⅞	7	7 — 1/16
1⅞	3-16	Allec Cp wt		4	½	⅜	½
6¼	2½	Allec Crp pf		3	5½	5½	5½— 1/16
12¼	6½	AllerFds .50	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— 1/16
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		≥350	46½	45½	46½
13¼	3¾	AMAX wt		6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞— 3/16
4⅝	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5⅝	1¾	AHecsLL wt		121	4½	4	4⅛+ 1/16
7¾	4¼	Am Agronos	7	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜
8⅞	5	AmBilnt .50	8	16	8¼	7⅞	7⅞— 3/16
6½	5	AContrl .20b	7	2	5½	5½	5½+ 1/16
5¼	2¾	Am Fleich		21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜— 1/16
15⅞	9¾	A GarPd .30	6	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝— 1/16
6⅛	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	100	5⅛	5¼	5¼— 3/16
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	8	5	4⅞	4⅞+ 1/16
19¾	7¾	AMaizeA .40	6	83	18½	17¾	18¼+ 1/16
19⅞	8½	AMaizeB .40	6	15	17⅞	17¾	17¾— 1/16
8	1⅞	AmMet Inns		51	5½	5⅛	5⅛— 1/16
34½	27½	AmPetrol 2	4	14	32½	32	32 — 3/16
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	9	9	6	5⅞	5⅞— 1/16
5⅞	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		105	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜— 1/16
4⅝	2	A SafEq .11r	20	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— 1/16
3⅝	2⅝	A Techn .12	26	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		21	2½	2½	2½— 1/16
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	8	27	10¼	9⅝	9⅞— 3/16
4⅝	1⅝	AndreR .13o	14	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3½	1½	Anglo C .12e	8	34	3	2⅞	3 + 1/16
13⅞	4¼	Anixter .16	5	216	13⅛	12½	12¾+ 5/16
6	1½	Anken .10e	9	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ 1/16
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30f	8	20	5⅛	5	5⅛— 1/16
2⅞	1⅛	Appld Data	14	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜— 1/16
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	19	8	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞— 3/16
8½	5	Ariz CL .10e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— 1/16
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞— 3/16
21⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	95	18¾	17⅞	18 — 3/16
5⅞	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛— 1/16
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49f		4	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
9¼	4¾	Arwood .25e	3	17	7½	7⅜	7⅜— 1/16
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	69	11	10⅝	10⅝— 1/16
8½	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	5	7¾	7¼	7¼— 1/16
1⅝	1	Astrex Inc		6	1½	1½	1½
4⅛	2⅞	AtlaInfo .05p	30	32	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	½	Atco Ind	23	36	1	15-16	1 +1-16
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— 1/16
11⅞	5½	Atl Richf wt		130	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛— 3/16
8⅝	7½	Atlas CM B	11	5	8¼	8¼	8¼— 1/16
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		29	2½	2½	2½— 1/16
22¾	12⅞	AugatInc .15	14	7	17½	16⅝	16⅝— 7/16
16⅞	10½	Austral Oil	11	77	16	15⅞	15⅞— 3/16
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .56f	20	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg	16	2	3½	3½	3½+ 1/16
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		9	2	2⅛	2⅛
7½	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	8	3	7¼	7¼	7¼
41	27⅝	AutoSw .84a	14	25	43¼	40⅞	40⅞— 2¼
28½	9⅛	AVC Cp .82f	6	20	27⅞	26½	27⅛+ 1½
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		18	3⅛	3	3 — 1/16
25¼	16⅞	Avondal 1.20	21	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ 1¼
6⅞	3½	Aydin Cp	7	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾+ 1¼

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8½	4⅝	BadgrMt .50	9	4	7¾	7½	7¾
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15f	8	8	9	8⅞	8⅞
6	4	BaldwS .44e		20	5¾	5½	5½— 1/16
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		1	14⅛	14¼	14¼— 3/16
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		112	9¾	9¼	9¼
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .04	4	6	3⅛	3	3 — 1/16
2⅝	1½	Barclay .04e	11	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜— 1/16
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	6	5	3	3	3
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— 1/16
8½	4⅞	Barnwel Ind		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24r	6	3	4⅝	4½	4½+ 1/16
7½	4⅞	BarryWr .48	6	72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1⅝	1	Barrett Med		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ 1/16
3⅞	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	11	2	3⅛	3	3⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	26	2	3⅝	3½	3½+ 1/16
2⅞	1½	Baruch Fost	18	24	2½	2½	2½
9⅛	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	8	43	9	8⅞	8⅞
10⅝	7⅝	BayrkUt .72		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2½	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	20	2½	2⅜	2½+ 1/16
5⅝	¼	BenStMg wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝+ 1/16
6⅛	1⅝	Benrus Crp	10	76	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+ 1/16
4⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8⅞	2⅛	Berg Bruns	15	44	8⅝	8	8⅛— 3/16
15⅞	9¾	Brg B pfl.15		3	15⅞	15½	15½
2½	1⅛	BernzOmat		27	2½	2½	2½+ 3/16
9⅞	3⅜	Bertea .16b	8	20	8⅛	7⅞	8 + 1/16
5⅞	2½	BervenC .12	56	28	5	5	5
4¾	1⅝	BethCp .10c	7	8	4½	4⅜	4½+ 1/16
2½	1	Beverly Ent		24	2	2	2 — 1/16
13⅞	5¾	Blc Pen .36	12	37	13⅝	13	13½+ 1/16
25	12⅞	Big Bear 1.20	5	4	24	24	24
7⅞	3⅞	BigVSu .10e	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— 1/16
13⅞	9⅛	BinkMf .80a	5	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼— 1/16
10¼	5⅞	BinnySm .60	10	2	9⅞	9½	9½— 1/16
4⅞	3⅛	Blessings	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ 1/16
2¾	1½	Blount .08	7	17	2⅜	2½	2½
3¼	1⅜	Blueo'rd Inc	5	14	3	2⅞	3
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ 1/16
13	5	BolfBer .20e	10	14	11½	10⅞	11⅛— 3/16
1⅛	4⅛	Bowne .20	11	2	13	13	13
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	26	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ 1/16
25½	7⅞	BradMc .05e	11	52	24¼	23⅝	24 + 1/16
18¼	6½	BradtC .20	19	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+ 3/16
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	22	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— 1/16
8⅝	3⅞	BranlMr wt		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
14⅝	10	Brasen A 1b	3	23	13	13	13
13⅞	10	BraunEn .52	6	14	13½	13¼	13¼— 1/16
4¼	2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	4	4	4
26¼	17½	Brewer 1.20	3	26	19⅞	19½	19¾
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	18	2	2¾	2¾	2¾
9⅝	4	Brooks P .20	7	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+ 1/16
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		22	3	2¾	2⅞— 1/16
14½	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	19	13½	13¼	13¼— 1/16
15¼	8¼	BrnF B .52b	10	4	15⅛	15½	15½— 1/16
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— 1/16
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16
3⅛	1⅜	Buehler Cp	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7⅞	4½	Buell In .30b	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— 1/16
5⅝	3	Bulldex .32	5	6	5	5	5
12	7¼	Bundy 1.08		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— 1/16
4⅞	1⅛	Burgess Ind	16	277	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛+ 3/16
14½	5⅞	BurnsInt .60	14	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞+ 1/16
6⅞	3⅞	Bush Univ	21	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ 1/16
11⅝	6	ButlerInr .50	4	10	10	9¾	9⅞+ 1/16
23⅛	14½	Butles G Oil	5	59	21½	21	21⅛— 1/16

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	10	24	7	6⅝	7 + 1/16
5¾	1¾	Cagles In A		22	5½	5	5 — 1/16
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	74	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞— 1/16
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		28	6½	6⅛	6⅛— 1/16
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	2	3	2⅞	2⅞
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	12	16	12½	12⅛	12⅛— 1/16
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	10	20	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+ 1/16
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e	4	34	4	4	4
20¾	9⅞	Campln .48b	11	30	19	18½	18½— 1/2
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	14	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— 1/16
5⅞	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	30	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4¾	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	8	30	4 9-16	4½	4½— 1/16
4¾	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	40	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .12e	11	21	13	12¾	12¾— 1/4
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	5	40	40	40
1⅛	½	Canverl Int		32	13-16	¾	13-16+1-16
2⅝	1⅞	Canopa .10e	7	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Capehart Cp		2	1⅝	1½	1½— 1/16
48⅝	18	CarbnInd 1a	5	25	41¼	40	40 — 1
6⅞	2¾	Caressa .20	8	60	6¼	5⅞	6 — 1/16
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	18	18	82	80½	80½— 2
16½	8⅞	CaroPipl 1	8	4	16½	15⅛	15¼
7¼	3⅝	Carr Wf		3	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16
2½	1¼	Carrols Dev		12	2¼	2	2¼
17½	10½	CastIAM .80	3	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
15½	11⅝	CastIFd 1.20		1	15	15	15 — 1/16
1⅝	1¼	Castleton In	41	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	8	9	7½	7½	7½— 3/16
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	14	48	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+ 5/16
1⅞	5/16	CellCraft	19	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		≥40	35¼	35¼	35¼+ 1/16
4¾	3½	CentSec .30o		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Century Fac	17	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ 1/16
13-16	½	Certron Cp		12	13-16	13-16	13-16
1⅞	1	Cetec Corp	11	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼— 1/16
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		296	4⅝	4½	4½— 1/16
6¼	1⅞	Charlr Med	8	3	6	5⅞	5⅞— 1/16
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57r	4	18	11	10½	10½— 3/16
5⅝	2⅝	CHC Cp .20f	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10¼	7¼	Chlefin Dev	141	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞— 1/16
12½	2⅝	Child World	11	40	11½	11½	11½— 1/16
2	11-16	Christian Co	31	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
½	⅛	ClfMgGr wt		30	7-16	⅜	7-16+1-16
3⅝	1⅛	Cinerama		7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+ 1/16
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞— 1/16
5⅛	3½	Citation .40	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞— 1/16
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		7	⅝	⅝	⅝
1½	¼	CitizMtl wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜— 1/16
13⅛	8½	CK Pelrolm	7	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— 1/16
10⅛	4	Clark Gr .30	11	10	9½	9¼	9½— 1/16
10	2⅝	Clarkson .16	9	23	9½	9⅜	9½— 1/16
5⅛	3	Clarostat	8	1	4½	4½	4½
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .56e	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	13	41	4½	4¼	4¼— 1/16
7½	2½	CMI Inv wt		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝— 1/16
4⅛	1¼	CMT In Inc	6	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝+ 1/16
17⅞	3	Coachmn In	31	41	16½	16⅛	16⅛+ 1/16
6½	4⅛	CoffMat .40r	10	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ 1/16
1⅜	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		1	1½	1¼	1¼+ 1/16
3⅝	1¼	Cohu In .15r	36	1	3¼	3¼	3¼
9⅛	6¼	CoNat .60	5	47	8⅝	8½	8½+ 1/16
15	5¼	Coleman .44	28	80	12⅝	14⅛	12⅛— 1/16
5⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		65	5	5	5
5⅞	2⅝	ColwellC .28	3	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	13	73	19⅝	19⅛	19 — 1/16
33½	24⅝	Cominco 3e	7	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	5	3	3	3
12⅞	8⅝	ComIntl .30	9	10	11½	11¼	11¼
16⅝	11⅛	ComIMt .60	2	13	14⅞	14½	14½+ 1/16
5⅛	1⅛	Comdor BM		3	3½	3½	3½+ 1/16
10	2⅝	CoPsycC .20	8	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ 1/16
1⅞	9-16	ComputDyn	11	33	1⅝	1¼	1¼— 1/16
1⅞	7-16	Comput Inst	59	2	1½	1½	1½
1⅛	⅝	Cemout Inv		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+ 1/16
8⅞	5¼	Concherm .40	6	6	7½	7½	7½
4⅝	1⅛	Concrd Fab	8	7	4	3⅞	3⅞— 3/16
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	35	7½	7¼	7⅜— 1/16
5⅞	2⅝	Connlly Con	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+ 1/16
9¼	5⅞	Con Oil Gas	11	52	8½	8⅛	8½— 1/16
9⅝	5½	Cons Ref .60	12	17	9½	9⅜	9⅜
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	13	4⅝	4½	4½— 1/16
7¼	3¾	Cont Maler		42	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	½	Cont Tel wt		5	15-16	13-16	13-16
8⅝	5⅛	Cook El .40	7	2	8	8	8 — 1/16
20	10	Cook Ind .40	4	349	20¼	19	19½+ 1½
73½	10¾	CookPnt V 1	8	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝— 1/16
4¾	2⅞	Cooper Jar	30	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		56	4⅞	4½	4½— 1/16
18¾	11½	Core Labs	10	61	17⅞	16½	16⅞— 3/16
22⅝	14	Corneco .80	6	5	17¼	17⅛	17½
24	14½	CorrBrk 1.06	10	2	21¼	21½	21¼
2	1	Cott Corp	14	18	2⅛	1⅞	2 — 1/16
¾	5-16	CottCorp wt		11	9-16	½	½— 1/16
3⅛	1¼	Courtld .11e		1	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
17¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	21	4	13	13	13
5⅛	2	Craig Corp	6	557	5⅛	5	5⅛+ 1/16
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11i	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam	27	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .84	14	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
21⅜	14½	CwnCPl .60r	3	3	21	21	21 + 1/16
5⅝	3¼	Crown In .20	5	5	5	5⅞	5⅞+ 1/16
11⅞	5	CRS Ds .52b	8	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛— 3/16
8⅞	3¾	CrucrR .55e	15	82	8¼	7⅞	8⅛+ 1/16
5⅝	3¼	CrystlO .40e	7	33	14½	14	14 — 1/16
9¼	7¼	CSE Cp .40a	4	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞— 3/16
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞— 1/16

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Damon Cre	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	32	146	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
37⅝	20	Danlell .28b	9	1	33¼	33¼	33¼ —1/4
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	4	33⅞	33½	33⅞— 1/16
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	7	118	5⅝	5½	5½
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e	57	18	7½	7¼	7¼— 1/16
3⅝	¼	DCL Inc		2	9-16	9-16	9-16
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	6	9	8½	8½	8½
1½	5-16	DellaCp Am		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3⅝	5⅝	Delm Fd .54	13	1	8½	8½	8½— 1/16
14⅝	7⅝	DTatEz .20e	7	26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— 1/4
6⅝	2½	Dev Co Am		63	6⅝	5⅝	6 + 3/16
29⅝	18½	DiamM Drll	7	46	26½	25	26½+ 1/16
3⅝	1⅞	Diebold VC		11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— 1/16
9⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inu	11	12	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37½	12⅝	Diversey .70	11	97	34½	33⅝	34 — 1/16
11-16	¼	Divrst In wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16
11½	5¼	Dixilyn Cor	7	20	10½	10	10 —5/16
33¾	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	20	30¼	30½	30¼+ 1/16
24	16⅝	Domstr 1.60	5	1	24	24	24 + 1/16
9½	5¼	Downeys .30	5	3	9	9	9 + 1/16
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	16⅛	16½	16½— 1/16
11½	4½	Driver Harr	6	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— 3/16
11⅞	4½	DrgFair .80	7	22	11½	11⅛	11⅛— 3/16
1⅝	½	Dunlop .05e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— 1-16
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	32	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛+ 1/16
8⅛	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞— 1/16
4⅛	1⅞	Dynlnln .05e	10	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜— 1/16
9½	2¼	Dynell .14f	31	48	8½	7⅝	8⅛+ 1/16

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	23	131	2⅝	2½	2½+ 1/16
10	3¼	EriSchelb .36	27	64	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞+ 1/16
16½	8¾	EarthRes 1	7	31	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞— 1/16
28½	18⅞	EasonO .10r	11	9	26⅝	26½	26½— 1/4
20⅞	14½	Eatn C 1.10a	4	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼— 1/4
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp	162	29	1⅛	1½	1½
10⅝	3½	Ecodfne	14	62	10	9½	9¾— 1/16
23½	16½	Edgltn .50r	2	8	21⅛	20½	20½— 3/4
4½	1	Edmos		13	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ 1/16
7	2⅝	Edo Corp	11	6	6¼	6¼	6¼— 1/16
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .50a	7	36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+ 1/16
2½	1⅞	Egan Mc .20	5	2

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6	3	Rym Rub A						
1⅝	Rym Rub B							
5-16	PNB-AR wt							
8⅛	PnuSca .08							
4⅝	Pnumo .60							
5-16	Polaron Pd							
5⅛	Polychr .091							
2½	Prairi Oil							
9⅛	Pratt Lmb 1							
3⅝	Pratt Rd .30							
17⅞	Prnt Hall 1							
3½	PrsRI-B .32							
1⅝	Prs y Cos							
9⅛	Preston .70							
1⅞	PrmMt .121							
5⅛	PrpCT 1.15							
7½	ProvGas .80							
15-16	PrdRIE .12							
7⅞	PrudBdg .24							
1	PSA Inc wt							
7⅛	Pult Hms							
5⅞	Purnac Lb							
6	Putnam .60a							
5⅛	Quincor Inc							

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		R						
2⅛	Recon .20a							
7¼	Ranchrs Ex							
12⅞	RangrO Can							
9⅞	Ransbrg .80							
1	RapdAm wt							
2⅞	Raith Pack							
9⅛	RaymPr .40							
7⅞	RB Indust							
4⅛	Reding Ind							
9	Rit RT 1.77							
3⅛	REDM Co							
17¼	Ririg Trns							
7-16	Rl Grp wt							
7⅝	Rm Ar .68							
1	Rp Housing							
13⅞	Rp NY .82							
4⅞	RschCtl .08							
5⅛	Rsistflx .40							
1⅛	RsrtcIntl A							
⅞	Rst Assoc							
1⅞	RET Inc Fd							
26⅞	RET pf4.25							
1⅞	Rx Norco							
3¼	Rjblt Prod							
4⅝	Rltr Maxs							
5-16	Rlkr Mx pf							
8½	Rlly Co							
19½	RloAgm 1							
4⅞	RlsdnBk .36							

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	2⅞	RLC Corp						
35⅞	19½	Robintch						
4	2⅞	Robin Ind						
10	6⅛	Rockway .36						
6¼	3¾	Rapor .05p						
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl						
5½	3⅛	Rossmor Cp						
⅞	5-16	Rossmor wt						
37⅞	21½	Rowan .lab						
15⅛	5	RoyBush Fd						
1⅝	⅞	RoyBch Col						
5¼	1⅞	RPS Prod						
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust						
3¼	1⅞	Ruddick Co						
4⅝	3⅛	Rudick pf.55						
2⅞	1⅞	Russ Inc						
7⅛	7⅛	Russell .60						
9⅛	4⅞	Rust Ctl .40						
22½	13¼	Ryan Ho .20						
		S						
4⅛	3	SafranSy A						
20⅛	15⅞	StJohnP .62						
12⅛	7⅛	Salem Cap						
21½	7⅛	Samcs .10c						
10⅛	7½	SCarlo 1.62e						
7⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind						
10	5	SDiz S pf.88						
3⅛	1⅞	Sargent Ind						
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw						
5⅛	3⅛	Schick Inc						
2¼	1⅞	Sci Mgt .01e						
13⅞	4⅛	SciAtlan .05e						
23⅛	13¼	Scope Ind						
8⅛	6	Scrivner .60						
5	2¼	Sealectr Co						
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp						
4⅛	2⅞	Seapt pf.55						
9⅛	4⅛	SeasnAll .20						
1⅞	⅞	Sec Mtg Inv						
7-16	1-16	SecMr In wt						
8	4½	Sales Cp .20						
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso						
14½	7⅛	SeligLa .82p						
4⅛	3¼	Servisco .20						
4¼	1⅛	Servo Corp						
8	4⅛	Seton Co .45						
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e						
13½	10	SG Sp pf1.70						
3½	1⅞	Shaer Shoe						
7	2	Shearsh .10e						
6¼	17-16	ShelRes .05						
3	5½	Shnd Cp .24f						
25⅛	14⅞	Shnndh Oil						
54¼	19⅞	Shn O pf1.25						
19⅛	8⅛	Shered Med						

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅞	1⅛	Shopwell In						
15⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80						
16¼	3½	Sierracin .20						
12½	7¼	Silco In .36a						
5⅛	3⅛	Sierra Inst						
3⅛	1⅞	SikesCp .02p						
4	1½	Silo Inc						
7⅛	5¼	Simkins .60						
2⅛	1⅛	Simulck .15i						
2⅛	1¼	Sitkin SmRt						
6	6	Skilron Cb						
8⅛	4	Sonder Brdg						
6½	4	Sorg Pa .16g						
12⅞	4⅛	Soundsn .40						
25	12½	SCEO pf1.38						
25⅛	22½	SC &Bat 2.21						
10½	6⅞	SCE pf8.70						
87½	76	SCE pf7.58						
15⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.20						
14¼	12½	SC 4.7pf 1.19						
6⅞	4⅛	SouRay .52b						
9⅛	2	Specity Prod						
9	4⅛	Specter .12e						
3⅛	1½	Spectra nd						
2⅞	⅞	Speizman Ind						
2¼	15-16	SpectraCo .22i						
6⅛	2⅛	Spencer F .52						
5⅛	3⅛	Splendex .43						
10⅛	9⅛	SidAllIance 1						
3⅞	2¼	Std Contlnnr						
13⅛	11	StaCapsule .90						
5⅛	3⅛	Std Mett .50i						
9⅛	4	StdNatA .42						
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp						
23½	10	StdSnrs .40r						
15-16	15-16	Stardust Inc						
11½	9	StorSup .62b						
22⅞	9⅛	StorThe .30						
2½	5½	StoSvL .40b						
10⅛	5⅛	Stecinl .21e						
16½	12⅞	Stpn Ch .44						
2	⅞	Sterl Electr						
5⅛	2	SterlPrc .111						
1⅛	1½	Stevcoknit						
8⅛	3⅛	STP Co .40e						
10⅛	5⅛	Struth Wells						
1	7-16	Summit Org						
27	9	Sun Elec .60						
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32						
2⅛	1⅛	Supercr .10e						
4⅞	1½	Suplndln .12						
6⅛	4⅛	Sup Surg Mt						
1¼	½	Supronics						
23⅛	15-16	Susquhana						
5	2⅞	Susquhan pf						
7⅛	2⅞	Synalov .14t						
44⅞	29⅛	Syntex .40						

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	15-16	System Eng						
		T						
17⅞	9⅛	TastyBk .96						
1⅛	½	Tech Sym						
6⅛	2⅞	Techel Oper						
3½	1⅛	Technitrol						
23⅞	14	Telen R .90a						
3⅞	2⅛	TelcCom Cp						
1¼	5-16	Telex Cp wt						
7	3½	Tenneco wt						
9⅞	5⅛	TennFS .40e						
2	⅞	Tenney Eng						
16	5⅛	Teradyn Inc						
16⅛	11⅛	TerraC .90e						
17½	5⅛	TexasGlf int						
59⅛	50	TxPL pf4.56						
54½	3	Texscr Ind						
14	7⅛	Textron wt						
3	1⅛	TFI Co Inc						
12⅛	7⅞	Thrftmr .25e						
4½	⅞	Tidwell Ind						
16¼	5⅞	Tiffany .20						
2½	1⅛	TigerInt wt						
3⅛	2⅛	Timple Ind						
5⅛	2⅛	TMC Mtg In						
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .40						
3⅛	1½	Tolchin Inc						
93	93	TolEd pf 10						
49¼	40	TolEd pf4.25						
9	4⅛	TopsGo .20						
3½	2⅛	Torch Co .20						
6 o 3	15-16	TotalPil NA						
4	1⅛	Tour Cntry						
4½	1⅛	Tracor Inc						
3⅞	1⅛	Trans Lux						
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw .231						
13	7½	TriState .80						
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex						
8½	2⅛	Turbodyne						
19⅛	11⅛	Turner C 1.32						
7⅛	2⅞	TwinFalls In						
		U						
4⅛	1⅞	UIP Cp .12						
6⅞	2⅞	UNA .10a						
3⅛	1⅛	Un Invest						
11⅛	4⅛	Un A Pr .40a						
5⅛	2⅛	Un Asb .07c						
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt						
12⅛	10½	UnCosP .25b						
2½	⅞	U Dollar St						
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods						
3½	1⅛	Un Nat wt n						
6⅛	3⅛	U Nat Co pf						
6⅛	2⅛	U PDve .07a						
7⅛	3⅛	UnRilT .53e						
8	5½	US Ban Trs						
14⅛	3½	US Filtr .20						

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4⅛	US LesR1 B						
⅛	7-16	US LesR wt						
5⅛	1½	USWir Rsrc						
3⅛	1⅛	US Realcom						
23	11¼	US Red 1.20						
16⅛	12⅛	US Red wt						
9⅛	6⅛	USRbR .05a						
17	7⅛	Unitek .20						
13	5⅛	Unity Buy S						
3½	1⅛	Univ Ci .01b						
2¼	⅞	Univ Contlr						
8⅛	3⅛	UnivR .05e						
6	2⅛	Univ Sav .40						
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp						
18⅞	12⅛	UnshIdS 1.20						
6½	4⅛	UV Ind wt						
		V						
9⅛	4	ValloSt .52i						
21½	14⅛	Vall In 1.40b						
15⅞	6⅛	Valmac .60b						
5⅛	1⅛	VanGrm .01e						
7	4⅛	VanDerm .35e						
7⅛	1⅛	Vara Inc						
11⅛	6⅛	Veccitis .22						
10⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b						
4½	1⅛	Vernitron						
3⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co						
2⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc						
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl						
2⅛	⅛	Vinco Inc						
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent						
4⅛	2⅞	VitMgr Indst						
6½	3⅛	Vogtex .45						
3⅛	1⅛	Vulcan .62e						
2½	1⅛	Vult Inc .20						
12⅛	9	Vuicinc pf 1						
		W						
3⅛	2⅞	WabMg .10a						
3⅞	1⅛	Wakefd .02b						
10⅛	5	WagnerEl .2a						
4⅛	1½	Wagner Oil						
1½	⅞	WardFds wt						
2⅞	1½	Wards Co						
1⅛	7-16	WarC pf2.35						
20	10⅛	WasPs'B .30						
14⅛	11⅛	WashR' 1.25						
4½	2⅞	Watsco .15e						
2⅞	1⅛	Weiman Co						
3⅛	2½	WellsCo .10e						
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40						
9	3⅛	Westgate PR						
7	2½	Westpy Pr						
6½	3⅛	Wc Dcht .10						
4½	4⅛	Wstn Fin .20						
1⅛	⅞	WstPac1 pf1						
5⅛	3⅛	Whitaker .04						
3½	1½	Whitehall Cp						

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17⅞	6½	Whiting 1						
4	⅛	Whittaker wt						
3⅛	1½	Wichita Ind						
3⅛	2⅞	WillcxG .08r						
8½	5½	Winbond .20						
6⅞	4½	Wilshrd .05r						
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30						
9	5⅛	Winklmn .50						
4	11-16	Winston Mil						
3½	1⅛	WolfHB .05p						
5	2⅛	Wood Ind						
22½	5⅛	Worces Cont						
8⅛	5	Work Wr .60						
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp						
1 13-16	1	Wright Har						
3½	⅞	WTC Air .10						
17½	2½	Wull Inc .40						
5⅞	3⅛	WyleLab .24						
11⅞	5	Wynnin .05e						
11⅛	6½	WymSn .50						
		X						
22⅞	12⅞	Xonics Inc						
		Y						
4⅛	1⅞	YooHoo .05e						
		Z						
7⅛	4½	ZeroMfg .24						

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are *identified in the following footnote:*

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—*Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred* or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. v—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. vw—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 17, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abitibi	425	405	420	+ 5
Acklands				
Acres Ltd				
Agnico E				
Agra Ind				
Alta Gas A				
Algo Cent				
Alminex				
Argus C pr				
Atco A				
BP Can				
Bank N S				
Beton B				
Bell Canad				
Bath Cop A				
Block Bros				
Bowis Cor				
Brelor Res				
Bramalea				
Bramoda				
Brenda M				
BC Forest				
BC Phone				
Brunswk				
Budd Auto				
Burns Fds				
Cad Prv				
Cal Pow A				
Camflo				
Campau A				
C Pakrs C				
Can Perm				
C Cabletv				
Cdn Cel				
C Imp Bank				
C Ind Gas				
Cdn Tire A				
C Utilities				
Canbra				
Candel Oil				
Cassiar				
Celanese				
Chieftain D				
Coch Will				
C Holiday 1				
Con Bldg				
C Rambler				
Con Distrib				
Cons Gas				
Craigmt				
Crush Intl				
Dickson				
Denison				
Dotasco A				
Dom Store				
Du Pont				
Dylex L A				
East Mal				
Electro A				
Emco				
Falcon. C				
Falcon				
Fed Ind A				
Francana				
Gnt Masci				
Gibraltar				
Grandoc				
Gt Oil Sds				
GL Paper				
Gt W Life				
Greyhnd				
Guar Tst				
Hambro C				
Hawker S				
Hayes D A				
Houston O				
H Bay Co				
Huron Erie				
IAC				
Indusmin				
Inland Gas				
Int Mogul				
Intpr Pipe				
Inv Grp A				
Jannock				
Keiser Re				
Kaps Tran				
Kelsey H				
Kerr A A				
Keffler A				
Labatt A				
Lab Mkt				
Lake Cem				
LL Lac				
Lob Co A				
Lob Co B				
Loeb M				
Molsn H A				
MB Ltd				
Madsen				
M.L. Mfts				
Mattagmi				
McGrew H				
Met Stores				

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4990 Moore				
500 Murphy				
100 Nat Trust				
9954 Noranda A				
325 Nor Elect				
5730 Nowsco W				
200 OSF Ind	325	320	325	
2250 Ontcan	275	270	275	+ 2
3530 Oshawa A				
2250 Pamour	57			
23445 PanCan P				
2230 Palmo N V				
200 Pembin A	345	345	345	— 5
35 Pembin B	325	325	325	—25
43 Petrofina				
530 Pine Point				
400 Pitts C				
1773 Placer				
769 Que Stora	320	315	320	— 5
3377 Reed Ostr A	57			
190 Reichhold				
3367 Revnu Prp	91	91	91	— 1
560 Rothman	11	11	11	
1200 Scotts				
7220 Shell Can				
6881 Sherritt A				
5325 Siebens				
100 Sigma	30	30	30	
15893 Simpsons				
959 Simpson S				
2500 Slater Stl				
1650 Slat W Can				
1100 Southm A				
800 St Brodcst				
16175 Stelco A				
5400 Steep R	140	135	135	— 5
7050 Sundale O				
5400 Teck Cor A	263	265	265	— 3
2100 Teck Cor B	248	241	248	+ 8
200 Telayne				
2550 Texaco	520	29⅞	29	
17175 Thom N A				
4523 Tor Dm Bk				
3427 Traders A				
3425 Trans Mt				
13725 TrCan PL				
25 Un Carbid				
2605 Un Gas				
50 Union Oil				
450 U Keno				
7000 U Siscoe				
7950 Upp Can	165	146	165	+16
1600 Van Der	430	430	430	+10
1125 Voyager P				
509 Weldwod				
7500 Wilburne				
850 West Mine	240	235	240	
2425 Westnhse				
650 Weston				
2 White Pas				
1700 Willroy	143	144	143	+ 7
4950 Woodwd A				
9500 Yk Bear	275	267	270	
1800 Yukon C	113	105	105	—10

Total sales 1,893,651 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Asbestos				
9931	Bank Mont				
16000	Basic Res				
1025	Bombard				
3962	Can Cement				
1100	Canron				
780	Con Bath				
1400	Dom Bridge				
600	Fncl Col				
1429	Imasco				
100	Ivaco				
1800	Molson A				
740	Power Cp				
1380	Price Co				
100	Rolland A				
3785	Royal Bank				
4450	Roy Trusts				
160	Trizec				
740	Zellers				

Total sales 452,659 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

July 17, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	258	Matsu E. Wks.	602
Canon	197	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	174
Dai Nip. Print.	473	Mitsubi Corp.	471
Fuji Bank	350	Mitsui Co.	469
Fuji Photo	346	Mitsukoshi	437
Hitachi	157	Nippon Elec.	170
Honda Motor	545	Sharp	266
C. Itoh	396	Shiseido	1,410
Japan Air L.	1,640	Sony Corp.	3,600
Kansai El. P.	795	Sumitomo Bk.	360
Kao Soap	394	Takeda Chem.	290
Kirin Brewery	307	Takeda Chem.	226
Komatsu	431	Teijin	152
Kubota	328	Tokio Marine	558
Matsu Ind.	534	Toray	154
		Toyota Motor	681

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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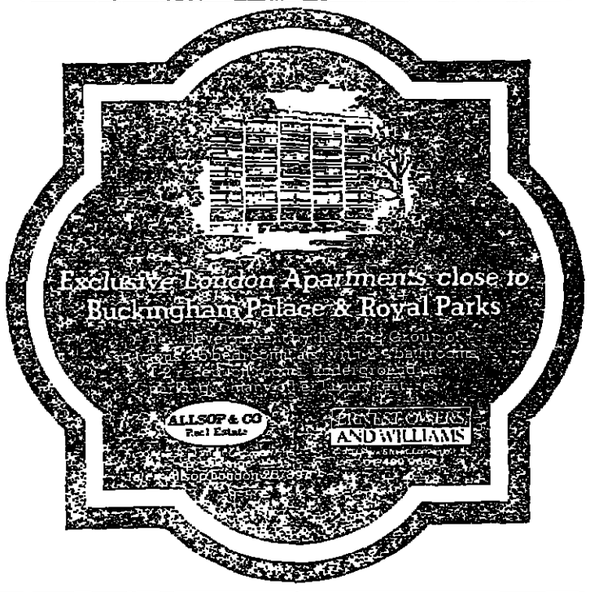

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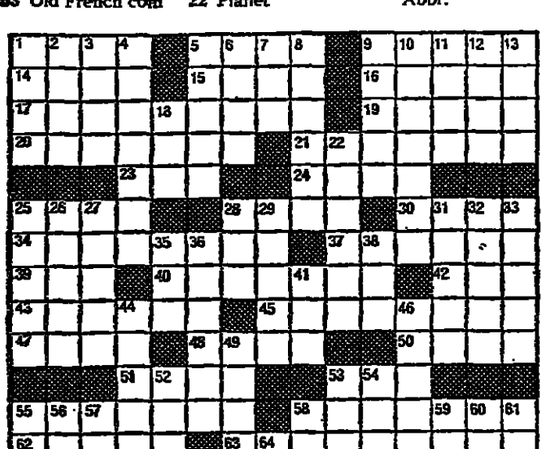
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Egyptian god
5 Join the claque
9 Stone of ——
14 Greek vowel
15 "What —— wants . . ."
16 Italian city
17 African pest
19 Have, in France
20 "Practical cats" poet
21 Casual clothes
23 Sea bird
24 Greet
25 Lawyers: Abbr.
28 Meat by-product
30 Work units
34 No. 2 woods
37 Brought to ruin
39 Jazz form
40 Drawing-board ruler
42 Pig
43 "Thanks —— much"
45 Never
47 Dry
48 High wind
50 Clarinet or sax
51 School event
53 Old French coin
55 Russian royal figure
58 Best
62 "Iphigenia in ——"
63 Blue Nile source
65 Hip wear of dry era
66 Latin pronoun
67 Cookout glove
68 Justice in Dred Scott case
69 Zounds!
70 Kimono part

DOWN

1 English statesman
2 Salad action
3 To —— (exactly)
4 Uncovered
5 Jones of baseball
6 Place for hay
7 Every bit
8 —— piper
9 Algerian trooper
10 Split hairs
11 Repute
12 Paris night
13 Units of corn
18 Title
22 Planet
25 French clerics
26 Buried treasure
27 Grow gradually thin
28 "Godfather II," e.g.: Abbr.
29 Customary
31 Miss O'Grady
32 Troll
33 Did needlework
35 City ways: Abbr.
36 Equiangular figure
38 Prefix for phyte
41 Broke fast
44 Musical refresher
46 Platitudes
49 Charlotte ——
52 Hazardous
53 Hare's forte
54 Baseball name
55 William H. or Robert
56 Russian river
57 Alda or Arkin
58 State: Abbr.
59 Mother of Hermes
60 Organized insects
61 Strip of wood
64 Math branch: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy	MADRID	29	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Rain	MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair	NEW YORK	27	81	Showers
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	23	73	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Fair	PARIS	24	75	Fair
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	22	72	Showers
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	ROME	30	86	Fair
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	SOFIA	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	35	95	Fair	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Showers	TEHRAN	36	97	Sunny
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TUNIS	36	97	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Cloudy	VENICE	30	86	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	32	90	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Fair	ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	20	68	Variable				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada 6 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
July 17, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.13
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.31
(w) Apollo (Temps) iss. pr. SF74.92
(w) Austral Select. Fd. $2.30

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bacbond SF507.10
— (d) Conbar SF749
— (d) Grobar SF371
— (d) Stockbar SF653
(w) Browninvest $13.96
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $12.25
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. $7.12
(d) A G F Japan Fd. $7.16

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.76
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,030
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd $772.14
(w) Convert Fd Int.A Certs $7.32
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.B Certs $11.49
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.43

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF567
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF77.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF71.25
— (d) Energievalor SF59.00
— (d) Uxsec SF701
— (d) Europavalor SF125.50
(l) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $8.26
(w) D.G.C. $43.04
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $6.65
(d) Delta Multifund $7.76
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen 9,452
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $7.43
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.96
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd. $12.30
(w) Europe Obligations LF962

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.00
— (d) Intl Rentenfond DM70.30

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.41
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.99
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $7.27
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $10.31
(d) Fidurem SF940
(w) First Intern'l Fd $120.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.14
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $29.15
(d) First Security Cap Fd. $39.86
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $36.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $21.02
(w) Fonselect Iccu Sa SF1,034
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF98.17
(d) Fonditalia $10.71
(d) Fund of Nations $5.43
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $8.79
(w) Future Australia Fd Aur 57.05

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.97
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd $25.71
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.42
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $7.79
(w) Bancamerica Holdgs. NV $3,539.65
(l) H.O.I.T Hldgs $25.56
(d) Icofund $10.99
(d) Interfix SF280
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.79
(w) Intermarket Fund $36.71
(w) Int'l Income Fund $9.97
(d) Int'l Privilege Ltd Can.$4.42
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $8.99
(w) Interrent Int'l Fd S.A. $9.53
(r) Invest Atlantiques $71.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.10
(w) Italcomse Int'l Fd S.A. $5.00
(w) Japan Growth Fund $14.93
(d) Japan Selection Fund $34.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.04

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (w) Jardine East Tru S. $43.70
— (w) Jardine Japan Fund $41.81
— (w) Jardine Selection NV $11.73

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,654
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int F $10.75
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap. F. $13.14
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $27.34

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF403.50
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund SF370.50
(w) Luxfund $19.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $11.17
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.93
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $7.60
(w) N.A.M.F. $9.10
(w) Nippon Fund $75.56
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $6.56
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $7.68
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc $8.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $27.12
(d) Renta Fund LF1,953
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,817
(d) Rentinvest LF652

— (d) Safe Fund $4.77
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF10.20

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.42

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund SF21.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.93
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $7.55
(w) SMH Special Fund DM81.58

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est SF1,135
— (r) Securswiss SF1.9
(d) Seros Fund $175.60
(w) Star Fund $9.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF153.50
— (d) Intervalor SF63
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF[illegible]
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF194.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF59.41
— (d) Universal Fund SF68.51
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $29.93
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y. $21.41
(w) Transpacific Fund $13.17

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Gresham Fd dist. $1.25
— (r) Do Accumulation $1.64
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l $2.19

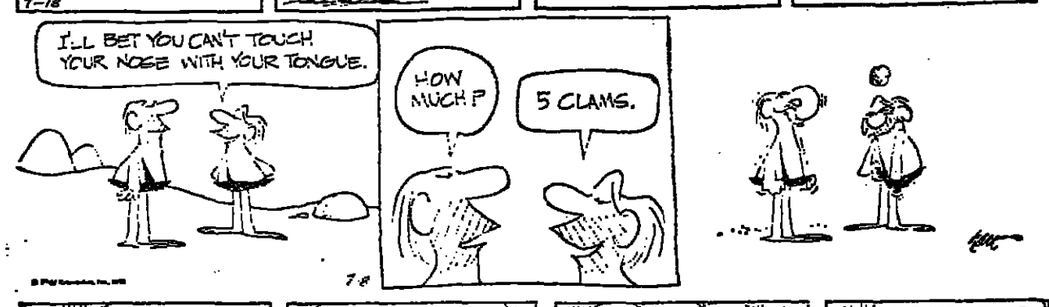
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF57.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF[illegible]
— (d) Convert-Invest SF[illegible]
— (d) Euro Europe Sh. SF19.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF62.00
— (d) Globinvest SF[illegible]
— (d) Pacific Invest SF[illegible]
— (d) Remetac-Invest SF[illegible]
— (d) Salt South Afr. Sh. SF[illegible]
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF117.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM[illegible]
— (d) Europafonds DM24.65
— (d) Unifonds DM30.35
— (d) Unirenta DM[illegible]
— (d) Universal I. DM[illegible]
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $2.75
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $18.31
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.78
(w) Western Hemis Fund $1,765.75
(w) West Proprietary N.Y. $1,543.64
(d) World Fonds Tech Fd $418.07
(w) Worldwide Securities $75.51
(w) Worldwide Special $5,601.16

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; ‡ — Offer price; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

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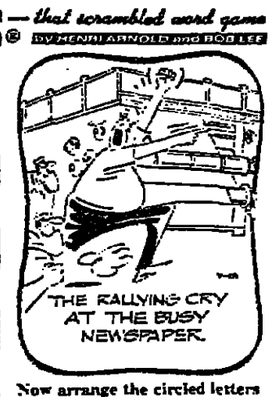
By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RORYS
SLUPH
NAIFEL
PLUBAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRAVE CRANK RECTOR TURNIP

Answer: Sounds like you wouldn't use it if you're going out — THE ENTRANCE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"GOOD HEAVENS, THE MITCHELLS ARE BACK EARLY! THAT MEANS SEVERE DENNIS WARNINGS WILL BE IN EFFECT UNTIL 8:00 P.M."

BOOKS

THE SURFACE OF EARTH

By Reynolds Price. New York: Atheneum. 491 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Richard Gilman

THE book's setting is rural North Carolina and Virginia, its time-span is 1903 to 1944, and in this space and period, into which penetrate only the barest hints of a surrounding world, are traced the lives of three or four generations of the Mayfields and the Kendals, families intertwined through marriage. I say their "lives," but this may suggest a large, spacious family epic such as "Buddenbrooks" or Faulkner's Snopes series. The fact is that "The Surface of Earth" is a narrative of astonishingly fierce, parochial single-mindedness, whose narrow thematic range and indifference to nearly everything but its central obsession leave it largely bereft of dramatic incident, intellectual complication or any sense of full destiny.

The obsession is with love, its difficulty and rarity, the expense of giving and gaining it, above all the necessity of recognizing its basic simplicity. For against the hugely dominant literary tradition of love as mystery, revelation, disaster or derangement—in any case something extreme, fateful—Price sets a vision of it as "simple peace and continuance," as "kindness," "help," "generosity," "welcome," "promise," "pardon" and "gift," all words that recur again and again in the text.

Price's characters seem invented only to seek and mostly fail to attain these unremarkable qualities and states. Love may be sexual for them (although curiously chaste and euphemistically rendered: penises are "horns" or "instruments," vaginas are "gates," intercourse is an "easing") but is much more crucially familial. The book's chief action is a painful questing dance of parents and children round one another, of siblings, relatives of every kind and even of those who are simply "nearby," servants, for example, with ties to the family which, as in one Southern literary convention, are as close as those of blood.

The narrative begins with the elopement of 16-year-old Eva Kendal and her 32-year-old Latin teacher, Forrest Mayfield, and ends when their only grandchild, Hutch, is on the edge of manhood. Shortly after the elopement Eva's mother commits suicide (an event reported, not described), leaving a note for Eva which says, "I do not want to live in a world that will harbor and succor a heart like yours." The anathema hangs over every subsequent development.

The main body of the story concerns Rob, Eva's son, who grows into a charming, easy-going man, oddly debilitated however by the family history (the taint seems less psychic than existential, a matter of fate). After a Telemachus-like search he finds his father and establishes a fragile friendship with him. Later he marries a girl recently recovered from a strange "illness," a hallucinatory hope of love and motherhood.

After her death in childbirth (obstetrical reality is dark in this novel), Rob and the child live on with Eva, her invalid father to whose care she had devoted herself, her brother and spinster sister Rena, who adopts Rob as her own, and various other members of the "family," including a black servant named Sylvester also exceedingly attached to Rob and, intermittently, a black handyman called Grainger. Grainger is at some point revealed to be the bastard son of Rob's grandfather and turns up periodically to serve and protect both Forrest and Rob rather like the mysterious guardian brother in "Dr. Zhivago," at the same time engaging in his own struggle for communion with a woman.

"Nobody in this house," Rena tells Rob once, "nobody that ever slept one night here, has ever got the thing they wanted from life. What they've wanted, as I've said, is love, and they go to extraordinary lengths, almost all of them verbal, to try to wrest it. They fall upon each other like characters in the most Russian, the most Dostoevskian of novels, talking all the time (or writing long letters when separated), loading each other down with speech, baring their hearts in a continual urgency of self-revelation (or condemnation). One effect of this is to turn the reader away from any sort of conventional naturalism, even though the book's structure remains realistic throughout. Before one is a quarter-way through, the sense arises of being in the presence of a vast, awkward, overwhelming poem, a portentous hymn of such intransigent fixity of purpose, such deep melancholy honorableness as to ride over all demurrers.

"The Surface of Earth" takes its title from one of Rob's ruminations, a passage in which one can discover the novel's major theme or impulse as well as clear indications of its dominant style: ". . . his own old need—to reach such a deep and to probe its dark, its constant promise that the skin of a body, of maybe the earth, was only the veil of a better place where the soul would be borne. A sheltered bay."

It seems to me that writing such as this can only succeed cumulatively, wearing us down, so to speak, with its commitment to prophetic timbre, above all in precisely its strange anachronistic voice speaking insistently of what we may have overlooked or been too clever to acknowledge. Ionesco once spoke of the surface as that which lies at our feet; the whole long quest in literature for reality as the extreme, the astonishing and incomparable is what this ambitious, ingenuous novel opposes. I can imagine our fiction being greatly influenced by it, writers plumbing it for secrets of style or moral, but for the rest of us it is there: stubborn, dreamlike, old-fashioned, incorruptible and hermetic.

Richard Gilman's most recent book is "The Making of Modern Drama."

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

U	P	O	N		C	A	M	E	O		E	R	R	
S	O	G	A		A	L	A	R	M		E	O	U	I
C	U	R	Z	O	N	L	I	N	E		A	U	T	O
G	R	E	A	S	E		M	E	N	O	R	A	H	S
			R	O	S	S		S	I	L	I	T		
T	A	M	E	S		P	A	L		L	Y	O	N	S
A	R	A	T		L	I	L	I	E	S		R	I	P
G	I	S	H		A	R	A	B	S		T	I	E	R
U	S	O		G	R	E	M	E	S		R	A	C	E
S	E	N	O	R		S	O	L		P	E	L	E	E
		D	R	A	G		S	E	E	N				
T	A	I	L	G	A	T	E		P	A	C	E	R	S
S	A	X	E		M	A	N	N	E	R	H	E	I	M
P	R	O	S		E	L	S	I	E		E	R	S	E
S	E	N			S	E	E	P	S		S	Y	K	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal North opened with one no-trump and South responded with four hearts. West led the diamond ace, since South no longer had the option of taking a spade finesse in the hope of discarding a diamond.

East signaled with the diamond nine, and West continued with the seven to his partner's king. East returned a trump, his only safe move, and the declarer won in dummy and returned to his hand with another trump lead. There was now much to think about.

The routine play was to finesse the club queen, hoping for West to hold a doubleton or tripleton king. But South was convinced that East held both black kings, since he had hesitated fractionally over the opening one no-trump bid.

This was a legitimate inference, but one that South draws at his own risk. It would not have been available against an expert East, who would not consider any action over one no-trump.

A good play that came into consideration was a low club lead from dummy—after winning the second trump lead there—in the hope that East would foolishly put up the king from a holding that lacked the jack. But South was concerned to lose a club trick to East, so he led the three from his hand and ducked. As it happened, West had no way to win this trick, and when East won with the ten he was in trouble in this position:

NORTH
♠ A Q 9
♡ 10 3
♢ —
♣ A Q 5

WEST
♠ 10 4 3 2
♡ —
♢ 10 8 3
♣ 9

EAST
♠ K J 8 6
♡ —
♢ 4
♣ K J

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ Q J 8 6
♢ —
♣ 8 7 6

It was clear to East that a heart return would give away a trick. It should have been equally clear that a diamond return would also help South, since the declarer would surely have disposed of any diamonds he might have had, winners or losers, before attacking clubs.

Nevertheless, East returned a diamond four, and South found the winning line. He threw a club from his hand and ruffed in dummy. Then he cashed the club ace, establishing the club king so that it could be menaced from the South hand, and ran all his trumps. At the 12th trick, East found it impossible to keep his club king to cover South's club as well as the guarded spade king.

In the diagramed position, East should have reasoned that South held exactly four black cards. The problem was to give a ninth trick without giving a 10th. The diamond return would be wrong in all situations.

A spade return would be right whenever South held one spade or two spades, since the defense would still make the setting trick in clubs. The only time that a club return would be right would be if South held three spades, in which case he would have played a spade to the nine for his end play, leaving clubs intact.

NORTH (D)
♠ A Q 9
♡ A 10 3 2
♢ Q 6
♣ A Q 3 4

WEST
♠ 10 4 3 2
♡ 5
♢ A 10 8 7 3 2
♣ 9 2

EAST
♠ K J 8 6 5
♡ 9 7
♢ K 9 4
♣ K J 10

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ K Q J 8 6 4
♢ J 5
♣ 8 7 6 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N.T.	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ace.

After Move to Oust Him

ihn Remains Baseball Czar

Bowie Kuhn

MILWAUKEE, July 17 (UPI).—In a startling and sudden reversal, Bowie Kuhn was re-elected baseball commissioner this morning at the major leagues' joint meeting after he came within a whisker of losing his job 12 hours before.

When the owners adjourned after six hours of wrangling last night, Kuhn had all but lost his job. The American League had mustered the four necessary votes to dismiss him with Oakland, Baltimore, Texas and the New York Yankees opposed to his re-election.

During the night, however, there was a great deal of lobbying and Kuhn survived when the Yankees were prevailed upon to change their minds.

Kuhn opened the major leagues' joint meeting as he customarily does. Then was asked to leave the room while the owners considered his fate. An hour and 20 minutes later, he was summoned from his hotel room by John Galbreath of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Ed Fitzgerald of the Milwaukee Brewers and told that he had been re-elected.

Along with the Yankees, the Rangers apparently also were prevailed upon to support Kuhn.

His contract was extended for another seven years and Kuhn, although he showed no emotion in talking about the extension, obviously was pleased over the turnabout.

"With respect to the re-election of the commissioner," he told newsmen during a briefing session, "the joint meeting was one of the shortest on record and the vote to re-elect him was 22-2."

Kuhn paused.

Had he been given a raise?

"I have not discussed that," said Kuhn, who is said to be earning $150,000 a year.

Kuhn did not identify the two clubs which swung over to his side during the night. "I have not seen the vote," he said.

The short-lived revolt against Kuhn was spearheaded by Charles Finley, the owner of the world champion Oakland A's, who had rounded up the three other votes needed to depose Kuhn. They were cast last night by the New York Yankees, the Baltimore Orioles and the Texas Rangers. However, the National League prevented the "straw vote" from becoming formal and delayed further action until today.

The revolt developed unexpectedly at a business meeting of the owners of the 24 major-league teams the day after baseball's 46th All-Star Game, a festive affair that Kuhn watched from a front-row box alongside Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Basic Agreements

Then the owners met yesterday to discuss some of their economic and legal problems, like weak franchises and the "basic agreement" with the 960 players, which expires at the end of the year.

Also on the agenda was the re-election of the commissioner, who still has a year to go on his seven-year contract. But Kuhn, a 48-year-old lawyer and Princeton graduate, appeared to be facing no real threat despite the running skirmishes he has fought with Finley. To stay in office, he needed three-quarters of the votes in each of the two leagues—that is, 9—and he was expected to get 11 or 12 in the National League and at least 9 in the American.

But as the sessions continued, Kuhn was kept waiting much of the day in his suite in the Pfister Towers, which had been the headquarters this week for the celebrations surrounding the All-Star Game. Few persons thought that the vote would go against him, six years after the owners had ended the term of Gen. William Eckert, who was dismissed halfway through his contract as commissioner.

Charles Finley

Le Mans Classic Bows To Pressure on Rules

LE MANS, France, July 17 (AP).—Organizers of the Le Mans 24-Hour racing classic have bowed to opposition with an about-face on their plans for the 1976 race.

Fuel-consumption limits will be abandoned, instead of tightened, and sports prototype cars like the Alfa Romeo and Renault Alpines that battled at Watkins Glen last weekend will again be admitted to the event.

The 1975 rule that said virtually anything on the car could be changed, whole engines included, has also been rescinded to conform with tighter international rules.

As a result, the race is expected to be restored as a round of the world championship for makes, but the organizers' problems are far from over.

The world championship next year will cater to silhouette cars—sedan bodies with full-race engine and chassis, like Nascar stockers. But Le Mans also wants to qualify as a round of the world sports car title, for the sports prototypes such as the Alfa-Romeos and Renault Alpines which battled at Watkins Glen last weekend.

Only 80,000 spectators attended Le Mans this year compared with up to 250,000 in previous years, and the general opinion is that Le Mans must provide the spectacle of dozens of sport-racers, as in the great Ferrari, Ford, Matra and Porsche days.

Ho-Hum Racing

This year only five cars—two British Fords that placed first and third, and three French Ligiers, one of which finished second—were ever in contention for a victory and the mass of sedans provided only ho-hum racing.

Next year, race organizers had planned to impose their own, independent definition of a grand tourisme car, which would have replaced the sports prototypes completely.

Manufacturers did not want to build a car which would have been qualified to run only at Le Mans.

The French Renault company also was known to be against the new rules because it has spent a lot of money developing its two-liter turbo-compressed Alpine prototype with an eye toward Le Mans next year.

United Press International.

STILL LEADING—Bernard Thévenet of France (right) who is leading in the Tour de France, relaxes with Eddy Merckx of Belgium, who trails by only three minutes.

Ailing Merckx Still Trailing Thévenet in Tour de France

CHALON-SUR-SAONE, France, July 17 (UPI).—Ailing world cycling champion Eddy Merckx of Belgium could not diminish the lead of Bernard Thévenet today and remained three minutes behind the Frenchman after the 16th stage in the Tour de France.

Merckx, 30, suffering from a fractured jaw and leg injuries he received in a fall Tuesday, showed his fighting spirit in sprinting to the finish of the 229-kilometer stage although the times had been taken more than three kilometers earlier at the entrance to the closing circuit. At that point, Merckx and overall race leader Thevenet were close to each other in the pack and recorded the same times.

The final sprint was won by Belgium's Rik van Linden, ahead of Frenchman Robert Minkewicz and Barry Hoban, the only British rider in the 2,997-kilometer cycling marathon, which now has covered all but 640 kilometers.

Merckx was sixth in the sprint; Thevenet preferred to ride in cautiously with the pack and finished out of the top 20.

With 19 stages down and only three to go, Merckx's chances of winning a record sixth tour victory seemed beyond hope. But the Belgian refused to renounce the race.

"I was in pretty much pain today," he said after the stage. "But I want to finish. My doctor has advised me to take antibiotics but I know that would finish my race, too," because of possible energy-sapping side effects.

Can't Eat Solids

Speaking with difficulty because of his fractured jaw, Merckx said, "I've suffered in races before, but never like this. I am able to feed myself, but I cannot eat solid food."

He said philosophically about his predicament, "That's cycling. I want to do my job without complaining. I try to win every race with whatever physical means I have."

Most of the 93 remaining riders (there were 140 at the start) clocked the same time of six hours, 53 minutes and 59 seconds for an average speed of 35.191 kph over the rolling route from the Alpine town of Chatel.

Dutchman Gerben Karstens and Belgian Walter Goodefroot were fourth and fifth, ahead of Merckx, in the sprint.

y Deciding pability in Hockey

SAPOLIS, July 17 (AP). of seven men and five egin deliberations today question of whether a nal hockey player is y civil laws in a sport ncourages violence. layer, David Forbes, a Bruins' winger, testified y denying that he had hockey stick to injure oucha of the Minnesota tars on Jan. 4.

26, said he probably ling his stick as he skated Boucha, intent on settling e for an earlier "sucker

orbes denied any intent e stick as a weapon and sing the butt end as a ausing a serious eye in- Boucha. The defense ter Forbes's testimony.

is charged with ag- assault with a dangerous -his hockey stick. He is to be the first profes- thlete to face criminal in the United States from ident occurring during a ontest.

tion carries a maximum of five years in prison 5,000 fine.

lleged weapon was the oint of yesterday's tes- At one point, Forbes rated for the jury how skated out of the penalty ling the stick behind him, e butt end probably ex- ur to five inches.

wo players had clashed when both went into a or the puck. Forbes ad- landing an elbow on and crunching the North ward into the boards.

Forbes said, Boucha land- cker punch, "a blow from

said he fumed over the , screamed at Boucha in lty box and tried to think to "even the score." He nting is part of the game. o players at an early age. 's probably one of the ings that we are taught, must fight right back and part of the game," he

Finley Form Seen in All-Star Loss

By Murray Chass

MILWAUKEE, July 17 (NYT).—When Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, introduced Alvin Dark at a news conference the other day, he referred to him as the "manager of the 1975 All-Star winners." When Charles Feeney, president of the National League, introduced Walter Alston, he referred to him as a "manager who has made a living out of outmarting Alvin."

MacPhail, in his wishful optimism, turned out to be wrong, of course. Feeney, on the other hand, was prophetic when he alluded to Dark's days in the National League because Alston once again outmarted Dark.

But in directing the National All-Stars to a 6-to-3 victory Tuesday night, Alston also might have been outmarting Charles Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, and Dark.

The theory, of course, could not be proved, but there was speculation following the National's fourth straight victory and 12th in the last 13 games that, just as he does during the regular season in Oakland, Finley dictated, or at least strongly suggested, to his obedient employee how certain players should be maneuvered, Claudell Washington, for example.

Washington, the 20-year-old outfielder who is Finley's pride and joy, entered the game in the fifth inning as a pinch-runner and remained in the game first as a centerfielder for an inning and then the leftfielder for the final three innings.

He was in leftfield in the final inning when Reggie Smith and Al Oliver hit balls to that area. Both were catchable; Washington caught neither. Smith and Oliver scored on Bill Madlock's single.

Carl Yastrzemski was nowhere to be seen, at least not on the field, in that last inning. In fact, the only time the Boston star was observed was in the sixth inning when he hit a pinch-hit, three-run homer and provided the American League with the only offense it had all night.

Yastrzemski also had just been named the AL's player of last week for amassing 12 hits in 23 times at bat, including five for five on Sunday. So why didn't Dark keep him in the game in leftfield to give him another shot at bat instead of switching Washington from center to left when he took out Joe Rudi, the best leftfielder in the league?

"In advance," Dark explained, "I picked the four to pinch-hit—Yastrzemski, Hargrove, Aaron and McCrae. The others I intended to hit and then play."

But managers should be sufficiently nimble-minded to change their thinking, if necessary, and no one could have faulted Dark for changing his mind and keeping Yastrzemski in the game. No one, perhaps, except Finley.

Alston certainly was able to change his plans during the game.

"I had planned to put Oliver in earlier," the Los Angeles manager said, "But I looked down the bench and I realized he was the only left-handed hitter left."

So Oliver didn't go in the game earlier and that's why he was available to hit the ball over Washington's head for a double in the ninth.

When someone asked Dark if he had discussed his All-Star selections with his boss, he replied, "I discuss everything with Mr. Finley."

West German Wins World Fencing Event

BUDAPEST, July 17 (AP).—Alexander Pusch, 21, a West German Bundeswehr officer, won the gold medal today in the epee event at the World Fencing Championship here with a fast-moving, aggressive style that overpowered his opponents.

With four victories to his credit, he was the only one of six finalists to remain unbeaten.

Davenport Still Holding Hope Of Overcoming Injury Hurdle

NEW ORLEANS, July 17 (AP).—Willie Davenport won't admit that a torn knee tendon and a blood clot in his lung might end his quest for a fourth run over the Olympic hurdles.

"I'm scared about it, but I'll be back," the 32-year-old hurdler said in a telephone interview from his hospital bed at Eugene, Ore.

Davenport was running in the National Amateur Athletic Union championships at Eugene, June 20, when he wrecked his knee. He was out front in a semifinal heat when he crumpled to the track after clearing the last hurdle.

Three days after doctors operated to retie the tendon that runs down the leg from the knee cap, they found a blood clot in one of his lungs.

"My knee is doing fine. I think my future depends on that blood clot," the hurdler said.

He recalled his injury this way: "Charlie Foster was in my heat, and he had beaten me in the prelims.

"I knew that Foster was quick out of the blocks and had good acceleration. I knew that Guy Drut isn't that quick out of the blocks but has good acceleration at the finish. Perhaps this is the reason I hurt my leg.

"We had one hurdle to go, and I accelerated much faster than they did, and I think it was that extra burst of speed I gave that popped the tendon."

Davenport was a gold medal winner in the 1968 Olympics with a 13.3 clocking in the 110-meter high hurdles. That was a record that stood only until the next Olympics, when Rod Milburn, Davenport's successor at Southern University, lopped a tenth of a second off the mark.

"I'm 32 years old, and I should quit, but I'm looking forward to the '76 Olympic Games," Davenport said. "If I make this Olympic team, I'll be the only sprinter to make four straight Olympic Games... then I hang it up."

U.S. Tennis Open May Add Night Matches to Schedule

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Night matches may be added to the U.S. Open Tennis Championships this year.

"The odds are better than 50 per cent, where a few weeks ago it didn't seem possible," Stan Malless, the president of the U.S. Tennis Association, said yesterday. "We're shooting for it if we can get it done."

Malless said that the installation of lights would be limited to the stadium area at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens, and that separate admission policies would be set up for the evening programs. In the past, all weekday matches in the world's richest tournament have been played from noon to dark.

The U.S. Open, with more than $300,000 in prize money, is scheduled from Aug. 27 through Sept. 7.

"Until we get the poles in and erected, we can't be sure," Malless added. "But every city on the summer tour has benefitted from night tennis, and if we can do it, we owe it to the public. Many people simply can't get out to watch matches on weekdays."

The addition of night play would be the second major change in this year's tournament. A shift in the court surface, from grass to clay, already has been instituted.

Malless, who recently returned from a series of international meetings in Europe, also said that a decision would be announced "within the next two weeks" on a captain for the U.S. Davis Cup team.

"I pretty well have the person in mind," Malless said. He declined to speculate on a successor to Dennis Ralston, but acknowledged that Tony Trabert, a former top-ranking American, "is one of three leading candidates." He affirmed that Harry Hopman, the former Australian boss, was ineligible under Cup rules.

Malless said that his criteria for selecting a captain was as follows: He should have played in Davis-Cup competition as well as major international events, should be well-known, free from political ties and able to deal with the media, officials and, most important, the players.

Malless also disclosed that the United States had been prepared to drop out of the Davis-Cup competition because of the latest political squabble over South Africa.

"It wasn't that we were supporting South Africa as much as we were determined not to be a part of any organization that removed a country for strictly political reasons," Malless said.

Alexander Tops Brown in Tennis

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP).—Second-seeded John Alexander of Australia led the way into the quarterfinals of the Chicago International Tennis Championships yesterday with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over American Bill Brown.

Brian Gottfried, the sixth-seeded entry, ousted John James of Britain, 6-3, 6-1.

Joining them were Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia and Haroon Rahim of Pakistan, both unseeded. Pattison defeated Phil Dent of Australia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. Rahim overcame a stubborn Eddie Dibbs, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

The remaining four quarterfinalists will be determined tonight.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	55	35	.611	—
Philadelphia	49	40	.551	6 1 2
New York	45	42	.506	10 1.2
St. Louis	42	44	.488	12
Chicago	42	48	.467	14
Montreal	35	48	.422	17 1 2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	61	29	.678	—
Los Angeles	49	42	.538	12 1 2
San Francisco	41	47	.466	19
San Diego	37	50	.436	22
Atlanta	33	50	.417	23
Houston	32	59	.359	29

Thursday's Games

Atlanta at New York, n.
Cincinnati at Montreal, n.
Chicago at San Diego, n
Houston at Philadelphia, n
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, n.
St. Louis at San Francisco, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	50	37	.575	—
Milwaukee	46	42	.523	4 1 2
New York	45	41	.523	4 1 2
Baltimore	41	43	.488	6
Cleveland	40	48	.455	9 1 2
Detroit	39	47	.453	10 1 2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	56	32	.636	—
Kansas City	47	41	.534	8 1 2
Chicago	49	47	.511	11
Texas	41	41	.500	12
Minnesota	39	45	.464	15 1 2
California	40	51	.440	17

Thursday's Games

California at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at Chicago, 2, n.
New York at Texas, n.
Kansas City at Boston, n.
Oakland at Cleveland, n
Minnesota at Baltimore, n.

Fighters Find Quiet Place For Match

CEFALU, Sicily, July 17 (AP).—Elio Cotena of Italy, the European featherweight champion, will put his crown at stake against French challenger Joseph Lefebvre Aug. 24 on the small sports field of a monastery here.

Authorities here said today their offer of the monastery as the bout site was accepted by the organizers. The authorities said that because the town has no adequate boxing facilities they decided, with the permission of the monks, to use the field of the convent. The officials said the field can accommodate 3,000 spectators.

Man to Lead Women

NEW YORK, July 17 (UPI).—Ray Volpe has been named first commissioner of the Ladies Professional Golfers Association with the expectation that his expertise in marketing would boost the image of the women in their battle to attain par in money and recognition with the men. Volpe for the past 3 1 2 years was vice-president of marketing of National Hockey League Services and his first priorities now are the securing of a television contract.

he Man Behind Joe Namath: Jimmy Walsh

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—On the dance floor, Joe Namath doing the bump from his knees up with a chic cosmetics nager in a slinky brown satin gown. From his knees down, nath appeared to be balancing himself on stilts. In the ant gloom of the Royal Box in the Americana Hotel, per- e people were completing a two-day sales meeting with a er-dance displaying Namath, their new salesman.

Several hours earlier, they had announced the potential million contract over 20 years with the 32-year-old quarter- . Now, for the second time in a span of about six hours, nath was wearing a suit and a tie, a different suit and tie at t, which might be a career high for him.

In his corporate role, he looked modishly corporate in a narrow sted dark blue suit that he had casually described as a "rack " a white shirt and a dark blue-figured tie.

And at a nearby table, Jimmy Walsh laughed as he dropped ther ice cube into his tall glass.

"When we were negotiating," Walsh said, "Joe told me if y came up with the money we were asking, he'd drink the ff."

In his contentment, Walsh laughed again. He had put ether what is believed to be the most lucrative advertising tract for any celebrity, in or out of sports—$250,000 annually eight years with two six-year options at $250,000 annually. lsh is a chunky 34-year-old bachelor attorney whose stiff red r looks as if Woody Woodpecker had styled it. In negotiating the Jets or with commercial executives, he snarls while the rterback smiles.

"You don't get anything," the attorney says, "if you go in re with your hat in your hand."

"He's impossible," his adversaries say. "Negotiating with my doesn't accomplish anything."

But in his abrasive style, Walsh has marketed Joe Namath a millionaire. The quarterback also is associated with a t company, a furniture firm, a popcorn company, a linen npany and a football equipment firm.

"I expect Joe to gross about $1 million this year," Walsh saying now. "After taxes and fees, he'll keep half of that. already got more than $1 million in the bank. Not in cks or investments. In the bank."

It's typical of Namath that Walsh represents him. Despite reputation as a swinger, Namath is family-oriented—loyal to parents, to his brothers, to friends.

Walsh, who grew up in New Brunswick, N.J., was a pre-law dent at the University of Alabama when he first became uainted with the quarterback.

"Our bond," the attorney said, "is that he's Hungarian and mother is Hungarian. She's from Budapest. I speak Hunga- n pretty well."

And after Namath joined the Jets, the attorney got a job in New York law firm. On the side, he began making deals for quarterback, notably the $10,000 fee from a razor company shaving his Fu Manchu mustache during the 1968 season. hen the Jets won Super Bowl III, the quarterback suddenly s the hottest commodity in sports. Sonny Werblin, formerly e Jets' president, had been advising Namath, but they had disagreement. Walsh moved in.

"Sonny Werblin had been my hero," Walsh said. "He was greatest agent ever."

Significantly, when Walsh began to become known, he ways asked to be identified as Jimmy, not James.

"People can relate to somebody named Jimmy," he said. ust as they related to Sonny Werblin more than if he had been known as David Werblin, his real name. But my philosophy is simple enough—when I began to work with Joe, my goal was to put him on top. I had to make sure that when he retired from football, he was set financially. Anybody can make a lot of money, but it takes a relatively wise man to keep it. We've turned down about 80 per cent of the offers we've had. We don't want anything mundane or in bad taste. I figure Joe Namath is the best there is. I feel he should be treated that way in his contracts. I've got to protect my client and he's also my friend. Like his fee for personal appearances. Joe doesn't like to do them. So his fee is $25,000 and if anybody meets it, I'll raise it to $50,000. But that doesn't mean it's all one way. Joe's done TV commercials for the Leukemia Foundation that have helped raise $1 million."

Associated Press.

Jimmy Walsh (left) accompanies his famous client.

Walsh is always thinking. George Barrie, the president of the perfume company, also is an independent motion-picture producer.

"Joe wants to get into movies as an actor eventually," Walsh said. "That could be our next big deal, but not right now."

Right now, Namath wants to play with the Jets for two more years. But a meeting yesterday with Philip Iselin, the Jets' president, produced no agreement on finances. That wasn't surprising. At the dinner-dance Tuesday night, Namath talked about going to Tuscaloosa, Ala., Monday as if he knew he wouldn't sign with the Jets by then. His big contract with the perfume firm gives him unprecedented negotiating leverage, as Walsh realizes better than anyone.

"What do you do now for an encore?" the attorney was asked.

"Change my name to Sonny," the man behind Namath replied.

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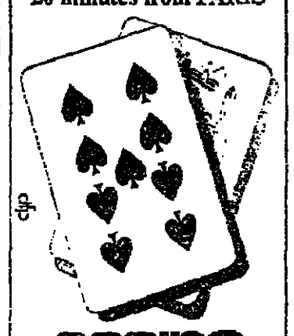
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Observer

The Artful Gardener

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Directions for painting a small rusted cast-iron container with a shiny coat of rust-resistant black paint, in order that two geraniums and some white impatiens may be planted in it and the arrangement placed at the edge of a brick patio to give the garden a more pleasant appearance:

Baker

Go to the hardware store and buy a small can of rust-resistant black paint. Return home. Ask where old paint brushes are stored. Ascertain that they are stored in the back storage room in the cellar.

Upon arriving there, observe that the light bulb is burned out. Go to the kitchen cabinet for a new light bulb. Not that there are no light bulbs in stock. Ask where the flashlight is. Ascertain that the flashlight is probably in the front storage room in the attic.

* * *

Upon arriving at the front storage room in the attic, observe that the light bulb has been removed. Proceed to the living room on the first floor. Remove a light bulb from a reading lamp. Take this bulb to the back storage room in the cellar and use it to replace the burned-out bulb and to illuminate the supply of old paint brushes. Remove a small paint brush from the spider webs and take it to the back patio, with the black rust-resistant paint.

Order someone inside the house to bring out newspapers. Spread these on the brick patio and place the small rusted cast-iron container on them.

Observe the rust on the object to be painted. Note that instructions on the can of rust-resistant black paint urge thorough removal of all rust from the object to be painted.

* * *

Entering the house, inquire about rust-removal technology. Ascertain that a stiff-wire brush is widely regarded as an effective rust-removal tool. Ask where stiff-wire brushes are kept. Ascertain that they are stored either in the back storage room in the cellar or the front storage room in the attic. If there are any stiff-wire brushes in the house, which is doubtful.

Note that it would be faster to go back to the hardware store. Upon arriving at the hardware store, learn that its last stiff-wire brush was sold just that morning, but that a new order is expected next week.

Return home. Ask where the screwdrivers are stored. Ascertain that they are in a cardboard box at the back of the cabinet under the sink. While searching under the sink, note a serious leak in the drain. Pray that it will cost no more than $150 in new plumbing.

Removing a rusted screwdriver, take it to the brick patio and gouge the small rusted cast-iron container with it until you either perceive the futility of trying to remove rust with a screwdriver or tear a wicked gash in your hand with an ill-aimed gouging gesture.

Remove the lid from the rust-resistant black paint. Soak the brush in the paint and stroke the rust on the exterior of the cast-iron container with a bold gesture. Observe how quickly the rust becomes covered with the paint. Lie to yourself by believing that this paint is a very powerful paint that may very well consume the rust over which you are now painting.

About one-third of the way through the painting, examine your new corduroy trousers. The splashes of black paint on them will still be wet. Enter the house, change into a worthless pair of old ugly painting trousers and plead loudly for someone to bring you something that will remove rust-resistant black paint from corduroy.

Do not hit the children or kick the cat.

Ascertain without self-pity that paint thinner or turpentine will be required to clean the paint from your hands, which have been making a mess of the towels, and that there is neither turpentine nor paint thinner on the premises. Go to the hardware store and buy paint thinner.

For the time being, Russell Baker is writing his column on a reduced schedule. The column reproduced here is one of his classics.

Mural by Benton Is Salvaged From Basement

WASHINGTON, July 17 (WP).—A mural by Thomas Hart Benton has been salvaged from a drugstore basement here.

The 7-by-3-1/2-foot untitled painting, which Mr. Benton called the "Water Story Mural" in correspondence, was used as a soda-fountain decoration for about eight years. Then it was consigned to the basement of the Southern Drug Co. for 37 years along with soup cans, hand-lotion cartons and worn-out cash registers.

Now, in storage at the National Collection of Fine Arts, the work is called a masterpiece by some art experts; by others, a prime example of the American scene revival that Mr. Benton led as the principal exponent of American regionalism.

Pope at Summer Home

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, July 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, 77, arrived here today in an Italian Air Force helicopter to begin a two-month stay at his summer residence.

United Press International.

MARSHALLING THE ARTS—Japanese seamen demonstrate samurai sword fighting and jujitsu (rear) aboard their ship, the destroyer Katori, during a four-day goodwill visit to Portland, Ore.

Desegregation in Pioneering Southern City

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (NYT).—Back in 1965 a black father named James Swann led a group of nine other black parents into court here and persuaded a federal judge to order massive cross-town busing to desegregate the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County school system.

Four years ago, after many legal skirmishes, the Supreme Court upheld the judge, James McMillan, and thereby made the school bus a legal tool for the desegregation of classrooms everywhere.

Since then busing has become one of the most controversial issues in American life. There is intense disagreement over whether it leads to true integration or heightened racism and white flight.

Working Well

Nevertheless, after overseeing busing in Charlotte for more than four years, Judge McMillan has decided that it is working so well here that he no longer needs to be involved in the day-to-day implementation of his landmark order, an order that has resulted in the cross-town busing of more than 45,000 of Charlotte's 75,000 schoolchildren.

A few days ago, in a new order that he subtitled "Swann Song," the judge removed the Swann case from his "active" docket and indicated he would not reactivate it so long as the buses continue to run back and forth in Charlotte.

Most of the area's 400,000 residents, a third of them black, seem satisfied.

"Since early 1974," Judge McMillan wrote, "the case has been quiet. The [school] board has taken a more positive attitude toward desegregation and has at last openly supported affirmative action to cope with recurrent racial problems in pupil assignment."

The Factors

Several factors came together to bring about that "more positive attitude" and the "quiet" that followed. Other cities facing busing problems may be able to profit from the Charlotte experience.

Like whites in many cities, Charlotte whites were vehemently opposed to busing at the start. As Southern cities go, Charlotte is considered racially moderate, but one anti-busing rally in 1970 drew more than 10,000 angry protesters.

Still, Judge McMillan refused to back off. The buses rolled.

Almost from the first day, there were black-white discipline problems in the newly-desegregated schools. Sometimes dozens of students would become involved in racial melees.

White Flight

Then white flight started.

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg school district is a consolidated district that is so large that flight to another district is not very feasible. So the flight was to private schools.

Within a year or two, there were more than two dozen "academies," with a total enrollment pushing steadily toward 10,000 students—one of every six white children in the metropolitan area.

The judge still would not back down.

As enrollments in public schools changed, he shifted busing patterns to keep ratios roughly in line with the 70-30 black-white ratio of the over-all metropolitan area. On the one hand, the constant shifting added turmoil to the lives of some students, but on the other it prevented schools from "tipping" or becoming 50 per cent or more black, a development that generally accelerates white flight from a trickle to a headlong rush.

Inevitable

"Gradually it became evident that busing was here to stay, that it was inevitable unless you fled, that it just might not be the end of the world despite the obvious problems," recalled Margaret Ray, a Charlotte housewife who worked with citizens' groups interested in maintaining racial harmony in the schools.

A bi-racial committee was formed to work out a new busing plan that would spread the burden more evenly. Judge McMillan agreed to work with the group.

The new plan was unveiled in early 1974 and won broad acceptance from both blacks and whites. There was a noticeable drop off in racial incidents in local schools last year and some slackening of white flight, though a number of private academies continued to grow.

Under the new plan, school officials say, just about every student is guaranteed at least three consecutive years in a neighborhood school.

Busing Blacks

Few whites will be bused more than three years. But blacks can expect to be bused somewhat more, from six to nine years.

"The problem is one of mathematics," said Mrs. Ray, who helped draw up the new plan. "There are not enough schools in the black sections of town to accommodate all the whites who theoretically should be bused in. So blacks must be bused out."

Julius Chambers, the attorney who represented the black plaintiffs in Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board, is troubled by this.

"It is somewhat inequitable," he said, "but overall the plan is a good plan that will continue to offer blacks better school opportunities than they have ever had before. That's why we went along."

PEOPLE: *Ringo Starr Divorced On Grounds of Adultery*

Ringo Starr was divorced by his 28-year-old wife Maureen Thursday in London on grounds of adultery. The ex-Beatle, 35, was sued under his real name of Richard Starkey—he did not contest the suit and did not appear in court. Neither did his wife, his childhood sweetheart whom he married in 1965. They have three children: Zak, Jason and Lee. Named in the case was American model Nancy Andrews, 24—the judge ruled that there was no evidence against her. Miss Andrews was quoted earlier this week as having said: "We met on a blind date at Los Angeles last summer and have been going out ever since, but I would hate anyone to think of me as a marriage wrecker."

* * *

Tarzan's ear-piercing yell was really a composite of three voices, a baritone, a tenor and a hog caller, says Buster Crabbe, 67, who played the king of the jungle in a 12-episode serial in 1933. He said the famous yell was created by his father-in-law, the late Tom Held, when he was working as a film editor for MGM. Crabbe, who lives in Scottsdale, Ariz., is in Nashville this week for the 4th annual Western Film Festival where more than 200 features and 16 serials made during the 1930s and 1940s are being shown. Crabbe gained fame in 1932 as the only U.S. male swimmer to win a gold medal in the Olympics. "They took me dripping wet out of the swimming pool," he recalled, "and made me an actor."

* * *

Julian (Cannonball) Adderley, hospitalized in Gary, Ind. (People, July 17) has had a crippling stroke. Dr. Alexander Williams revealed that the noted jazz musician had had a massive cerebral vascular accident which has affected his speech and left him paralyzed on the right side.

* * *

A mother who took her author son to court for criticizing in writing his upbringing won her case in London this week—and got an apology from him. But Archie Hill, 46, was not in court so his lawyer apologized on his behalf to his mother, Ada Hill. Hill, one of her 11 children, wrote that his childhood, during the Depression in the north of England, had been "appalling, desperate and brutal." He said that his family lived in "total degradation" during the 1930s. "I feel very bitter," Mrs. Hill said. "I don't know why he did it. He never wanted for anything. He had a good education. I did not want money—I just wanted my name cleared." The book, "A Cage of Shadows," has been withdrawn from circulation and the passages offensive to Mrs. Hill are to be removed before it is republished. Hill's lawyer said that his client had been trying to describe the suffering of the period and felt his mother had been as much a victim of the era as he had been.

* * *

A judge in Brockton, Mass., has ruled that only women can commit the crime of prostitution, acquitting a man of the charge.

Buster Crabbe in 1932 . . . playing Tarzan

Frederick Doane of Brockton, married and the father of children, was the first man known to have stood trial in Massachusetts on a prostitution charge.

* * *

Canadian customs officials have held up 1,000 copies of "Show Me," a sex picture book for children, and sent a copy to the Toronto Police Morality Squad for examination. An attorney warned Macmillan Co. of Canada, the publishing firm which is trying to import the book, that it might be prosecuted if it tried to distribute the manual. Hugh Kane, vice-chairman of Macmillan, said the company hasn't decided whether to try to go ahead with distribution of the book in Canada for its U.S. publisher, St. Martin's Press of New York. "If the decision to publish had been made by us," he said, "there is no question. We would carry the case to the highest courts in the land." The book came out first in Germany. The American edition has sold 85,000 copies.

* * *

Col. Madelyn Tarks will take over as chief of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps on Sept. 1, succeeding Brig. Gen. Lillian Dunn, who is retiring. Col. Tarks currently heads the nursing department at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington.

* * *

Poet Harvey Shapiro, 51, assistant editor of The New York Times Magazine since 1964, has been appointed editor of The Times Book Review. He succeeds John Leonard who is now chief cultural correspondent of The Times.

* * *

Singer-composer Isaac Hayes has been ordered by a Memphis judge to continue alimony payments to his former wife but the court has taken under advisement a possible reduction of the payments. Hayes testified Tuesday that his wife was not entitled to further payments because she was living openly with another man, a statement that Mrs. Hayes denied.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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